



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM AND
MENTAL HOSPITAL,
MORNINGSIDE, EDINBURGH,

WHICH INCLUDES THE HIGHER CLASS DEPARTMENTS OF

Craig House, Old Craig House, Bevan
House, Myreside Cottage, Queen's
Craig, South Craig, and Hawthorn
Villa, Cockenzie.



RULES, DIRECTIONS, AND RATES OF BOARD FOR THE
ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Forms of Admission, &c., can be obtained at the Asylum, or by Post from Dr CLOUSTON, Physician-Superintendent, addressing to his private residence, Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place, Edinburgh. (Telephone Nos.—Dr Clouston, Tipperlinn House, 1391 Central; Craig House, 437 Central; West House, 401 Central).

2. Before a Patient can be permanently treated in the Asylum, two Medical Certificates, and a Sheriff's Warrant (obtained by applying at Sheriff-Clerk's Office, George IV. Bridge, or at Sheriff-Clerk's Office of the County in which patient resides) are needed.

3. In any case of Urgency, a "Certificate of Emergency," granted by the Family Doctor, by one of the Physicians of the Asylum, or any other Medical Man, and a request signed by a relative or other person having any *bond fide* connection with the Patient (see Admission Form, p. 2, at foot) are sufficient for the detention and

treatment of the Patient for three days, during which time the ordinary papers can be filled up.

4. No publicity whatever is implied in getting the Sheriff's Order, or other proceedings connected with the admission of a Patient. The documents are private and confidential, and no publicity as to individual Patients is implied in the term "Public" or "Royal" Asylum. Such terms simply mean that the Asylum is a Chartered Corporation under the management of a Statutory Board, who have no pecuniary interest in its prosperity.

5. In the case of Private Patients, the Asylum Officials will obtain the Sheriff's Order, when all the other documents are complete.

6. The Form of Written Obligation for Payment of Board must be signed by a responsible person before or on the admission of every Patient.

7. Trained Attendants or Nurses will be sent to bring Patients to the Asylum whenever required, free of charge in Edinburgh, and elsewhere at a fixed charge of 5s. each, if under half a day employed, or 10s. per day, besides travelling expenses. It is desirable in most cases that a relative should accompany the patients to the Institution.

8. Dr CLOUSTON can often send Trained Nurses for the care of Patients in their own homes, *for short periods*, at fixed charges by the Institution.

9. The Board is payable Quarterly in advance. The Treasurer (Mr D. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, W.S., 28 Rutland Square) sends out the Accounts. No part of *First Quarter's* Board will be returned in the event of the recovery, removal, or death of the Patient; after the First Quarter, if the Patient is removed, each full Month's Board will be returned by application to the Treasurer. If there is anything special in the circumstances of the Patient, the Managers (by application to the Treasurer) may order any portion of the Board for the unexpired time to be returned.

10. Private Patients must be provided with suitable Clothing sufficient for "wash and wear." Some Patients of destructive and uncleanly habits need a large supply of Clothing.

11. Patients in Craig House, or any of the Villas (Higher Class Departments), may be visited any day, except on Sundays, at suitable hours. Patients in the West House may be visited on Wednesdays between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and on alternate Saturdays between 4.30 and 5.30 P.M., by writing for a special order from Dr CLOUSTON.

12. Voluntary Patients can be admitted to all departments, as provided for by law (29 and 30 Vict., Cap. 51, Sect. xv.), by application to Dr CLOUSTON.

13. Before a Patient is sent to the Institution, it is requested that Dr CLOUSTON be communicated with.

14. A Fortnight's Notice must be given to Dr CLOUSTON before the removal of a Patient; but in special circumstances this may be dispensed with by him.

RATES OF BOARD.

WEST HOUSE.

- * LOWEST RATE..... £32, 10s. a Year (exclusive of Clothing).
 * INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT £45 ,, ,, ,,

CRAIG HOUSE.†

£105 a Year.

£150 ,,
 £200 ,,
 £250 ,,
 £300 ,,
 £350 ,,
 £400 ,,
 £500 ,,

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN HOUSE,
 AND QUEEN'S CRAIG,

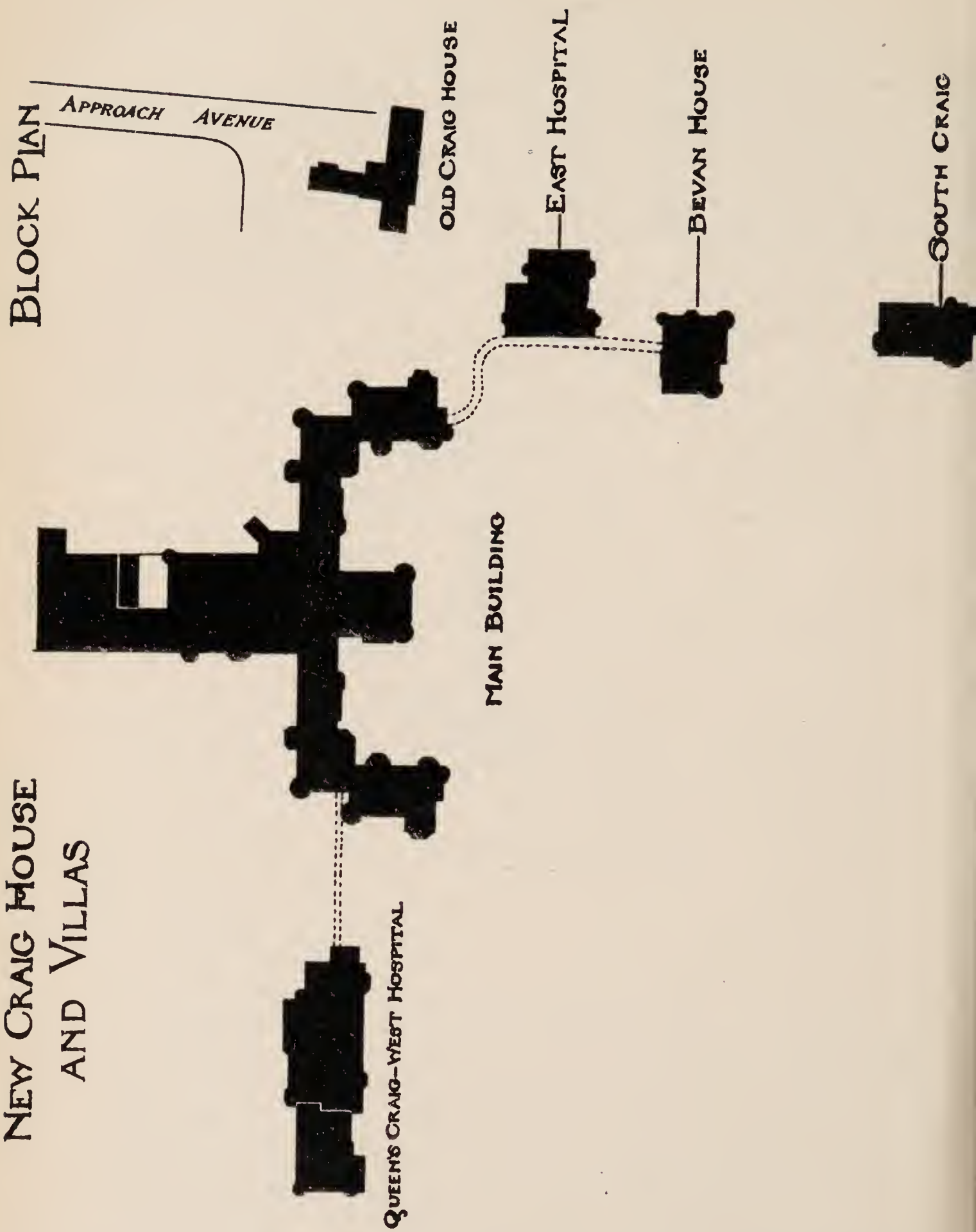
From £150 to £1000 a Year.

* A Presentation from one of the Original Subscribers to the Funds of the Corporation reduces each of these rates by £5, and in special circumstances, when a Patient has been in a respectable position, but has neither sufficient means to pay a suitable Board, nor friends in a position to assist him, the Managers may grant an abatement of Board, paying the difference out of funds placed at their disposal for the relief of necessitous cases, and supported by public subscription. Application may be made to the Treasurer.

† This and the Mansion-House and Villas stand in their own grounds of 62 acres, in which is included the Summit of Easter Craiglockhart Hill, with access by Morningside Drive, to the east end of which there is approach by car or by suburban trains to Morningside Road Station.



NEW CRAIG HOUSE
AND VILLAS



BLOCK PLAN

APPROACH AVENUE

QUEEN'S CRAIG-WEST HOSPITAL

MAIN BUILDING

OLD CRAIG HOUSE

EAST HOSPITAL

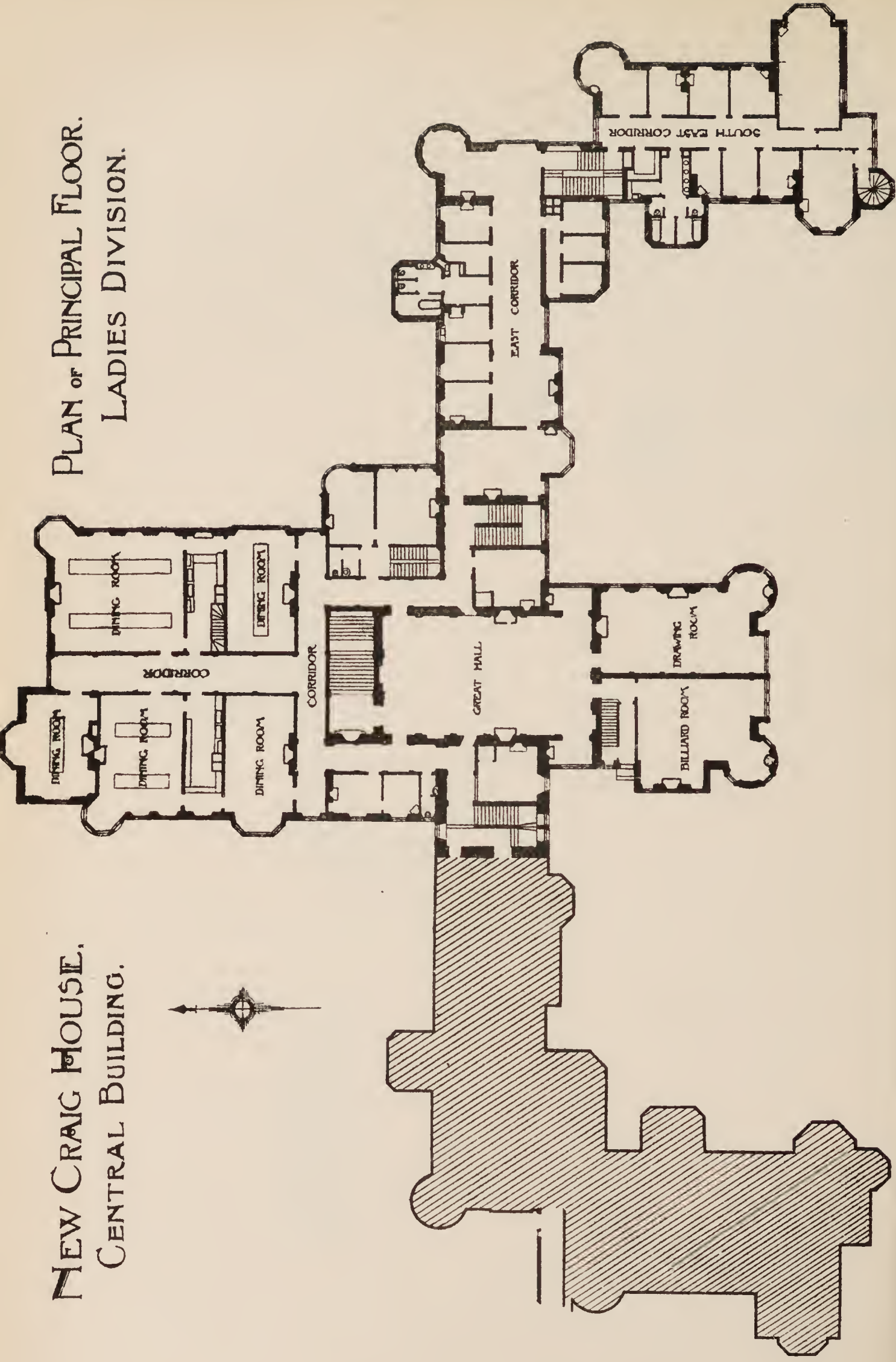
BEVAN HOUSE

SOUTH CRAIG



NEW CRAIG HOUSE,
CENTRAL BUILDING.

PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR.
LADIES DIVISION.





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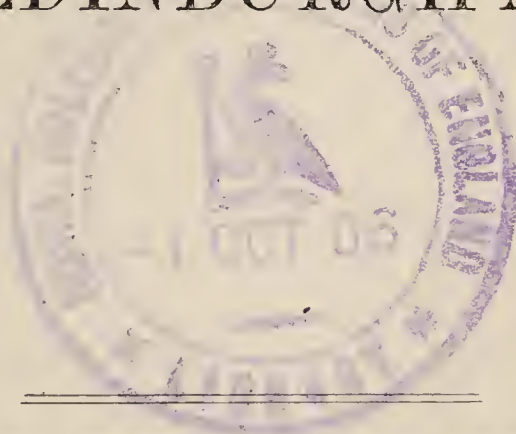


NINETY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM



FOR THE YEAR 1905.

MORNINGSIDE:

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.



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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patron — **THE KING.**

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
SIR ALEX. CHRISTSON, Bart.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.
SIR WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.	Member of Parliament for the County.
Lord President of the Court of Session.	Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.	Principal of the University of Edin.
Lord-Advocate of Scotland.	President of the Royal College of Physicians.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.	President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.	Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Deputy-Keeper of His Majesty's Signet.	Master of the Merchant Company.
Members of Parliament for the City.	Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
	Dean of Guild of the City.
	Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (<i>ex-officio</i>).	Robert Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Sir Ludovic J. Grant, Bart.	Major-General John Munro Sym, C.B.
Professor Alexander Crum Brown, M.D., L.L.D.	David Pearson, Esq., C.A.
Professor John Rankine, K.C.	John R. Findlay, Esq.
William Allan Carter, Esq., C.E.	James Adam, Esq., Advocate.
Peter Hume Maclaren, Esq., M.D.	Rev. R. H. Fisher, D.D.
Henry Francis Kerr, Esq., Architect.	Henry E. Richardson, Esq., W.S.
John James Cowan, Esq.,	

Chairman of the Board—Dr Hume Maclaren.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Sir P. Heron Watson, ; Professor John Wyllie ; and
Dr J. O. Affleck.

DAVID SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*
ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Joint-Clerk and Trsasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JAMES M. RUTHERFORD, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.P.E.

G. DOUGLAS M'RAE, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.P.E.

T. C. MACKENZIE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E.

R. DODS BROWN, M.D., D.P.H.

PATHOLOGIST—G. DOUGLAS M'RAE.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE, F.R.S.G.S.

STEWARD.

JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS (*Craig House*).

MISS WISE.

MISS SPENCE.

MISS ELKINS.

MISS DARNEY.

MATRON (*West House*)—MISS MILNE.

HEAD ATTENDANTS.

Craig House—GEORGE GREGORY.

West House—THOMAS LINDORS.

STOREKEEPER — JOHN M'INTOSH.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

J. MACKENZIE, M.B., Ch.B.

T. E. COULSON, M.B., Ch.B.

M. G. DILL, M.B., Ch.B.

F. AITKEN, M.B., Ch.B.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Visiting Committee.

Sir Ludovic Grant.

Dr Maclaren.

Professor Crum Brown.

Mr Kerr.

Mr Cowan.

General Sym.

Mr Findlay.

Mr Pearson.

Dr Fisher.

Professor Crum Brown, *Convener*.

Law Committee.

Sir Ludovic Grant.

Professor Rankine.

Mr Stewart.

Mr Adam.

Mr Richardson.

Sir Ludovic Grant, *Convener*.

Finance Committee.

Professor Rankine.

Mr Carter.

Mr Cowan.

Mr Stewart.

Mr Pearson.

Mr Richardson.

Professor Rankine, *Convener*.

Charity and Bevan Fund Committee.

Professor Crum Brown.

Mr Kerr.

Mr Cowan.

Dr Fisher.

Professor Crum Brown *Convener*.





CRAIG HOUSE—GREAT HALL

REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1905.

Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation

held on Monday, 26th February 1906.

THE Ordinary Managers of the Asylum now beg to submit to their Constituents the Report of their administration during the year 1905, together with the Report by the Physician Superintendent and statistical tables compiled by him.

The total number of patients under treatment in all departments averaged 870 for every day in the year, against a daily average of 873 during the year 1904. The following table shows the numbers in each department for the years 1904 and 1905 respectively.

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in Craig House and Myreside Cottage .	205	211	6	—
2. Intermediate patients .	113	128	15	—
3. Private patients at lowest rate of board . . .	54	54	—	—
4. Rate-paid patients . . .	501	477	—	24
	873	870	21	24
	870	—	—	21
	3	—	—	3

The Managers have satisfaction in recording the increase of 15 in the number of patients of the intermediate class, for whose special benefit the institution was in a great degree designed. It will be observed that the number of rate-paid patients has declined by 24, owing to the fact that many of the patients belonging to the City Parish, who would at one time have been sent to Morningside, are now provided for at the District Asylum at Bangour, thus increasing the accommodation at Morningside available for private patients belonging to the humbler classes.

The Accounts of the Treasurer's Intromissions are herewith submitted.

The Ordinary Revenue from all sources			
amounted to	£59,863	12	0
The Ordinary Expenditure to	52,383	11	8
	<hr/>		
Showing a gross Surplus of	£7,480	0	4

From which falls to be deducted the annual instalment payable under the Decree of Court towards liquidation of the Capital Debt on the West House	1,980	11	1
	<hr/>		

Leaving a free Surplus of £5,499 9 3

The above Surplus is derived from the following sources, viz. :—

I. *Craig House*—

Amount of boards received for patients, including extra accounts	£34,557	5	6
Sundry other receipts	451	8	5
	<hr/>		

Ordinary Income	£35,008	13	11
Deduct Payments for the maintenance of patients and all other charges £29,289 17 11			
	<hr/>		

Carry forward, £29,289 17 11	£35,008 13 11	£5,499 9 3
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Brought forward, £29,289 17 11 £35,008 13 11 £5,499 9 3

Payments to
West House
for labour at
Craig House
performed by
West House
patients . 688 13 5

Ordinary Expenditure . 29,978 11 4

Surplus for Craig House . £5,030 2 7

II. *West House*--

Amount of boards re-
ceived for patients, in-
cluding extra ac-
counts £24,538 4 1

Sundry other
receipts, in-
cluding above
sum of
£688,13s.5d.
received from
Craig House 1,005 7 5

Ordinary Income £25,543 11 6

Deduct Pay-
ments for
maintenance,
etc. £23,093 13 9

Capital
Instal-
ment to-
wards

Sinking
Fund 1,980 11 1

25,074 4 10

Surplus for West House . 469 6 8

Free Surplus as above . . £5,499 9 3

The cost of maintenance of each rate-paid patient and each private patient at the lowest rate of board amounted to £33 14 3½

The mean rate of board was 34 4 1

(the rate of board for the first quarter of the year having been only £33 : 4 : 0),

showing a surplus on each of these patients of	£0 9 9½
--	---------

The cost of maintenance of each intermediate patient was £43 10 1¾

The rate of board being 45 0 0

showing a surplus on each of these patients of	£1 9 10¼
--	----------

Annexed to the Treasurer's Account is a state showing the operation of the Sinking Fund which was commenced in the year 1885, with the view of liquidating the debt secured upon the West House. By Decree of the Court, dated 25th November 1886, this debt was held to amount at 31st December 1884 to the sum of £46,718 : 16 : 9, the Court also finding that the Managers of the Asylum were entitled to charge for the rate-paid patients a sufficient amount of board to admit of this debt being liquidated by annual payments extending over thirty years. By an actuarial calculation it was estimated that an annual payment to the Sinking Fund of £2,701 : 15 : 1 was sufficient to meet the interest on the debt, and gradually to extinguish the principal, and accordingly that sum was credited to the Sinking Fund on 31st December 1885 and yearly thereafter. On 31st December 1905, the twenty-first instalment was credited to the Fund, and from the state annexed to the Treasurer's Account it appears that while the estimated amount of the debt at that date was £20,088 8 6 the actual debt stood at 20,980 19 2

Showing an excess of	£892 10 8
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This excess has arisen from various causes—to some extent owing to extraordinary expenditure in connection with the drainage system and otherwise, and to some extent owing to the



CRAIG HOUSE—CHIEF DRAWING-ROOM

board charged for the patients having been in some years insufficient to meet the cost of maintenance. Last year, for example, the loss per head upon pauper patients and patients at the lowest rate of board amounted to the large sum of £2 : 9 : 8½. With these facts before them, the Managers cannot recommend any reduction in the board charged for rate-paid patients, nor for private patients at the lowest rate, which will remain as at present at £34 : 10 : 0, or at £32 : 10 : 0, if clothing is not included.

The Surplus Revenue derived from rate-paid patients in the West House has been carried as usual to the credit of the Sinking Fund and thus applied in liquidation of the Debt affecting the West House.

The Surplus Revenue derived from Craig House and from the boards of intermediate patients has been applied towards liquidation of the debt on Craig House.

At 31st December 1904 the indebtedness of the Corporation was as follows :—

Debt on Craig House	.	.	.	£74,883	0	3
Debt on West House	.	.	.	23,217	2	1
				<hr/>		
Total	.			£98,100	2	4

The indebtedness now stands thus :—

Debt on Craig House	£69,503	7	7
Debt on West House	20,980	19	2
<hr/>			
	90,484	6	9
<hr/>			

Showing a reduction of debt of . £7,615 15 7

Derived as follows :—

Gross surplus for year as			
on page 2	.	£7,480	0 4
Arrears of former years re-			
covered	.	134	6 3
Claim under Fire Policy	.	1	9 0
<hr/>			
		£7,615	15 7
<hr/>			

In regard to the carrying on of the work of the institution during the past year, so far as the Managers are concerned, there is not much to take note of. Looking to the very serious

consequences which might result from a fire, the Managers procured from Mr Pordage, the City Fire Master, an exhaustive Report on the best means to meet such an emergency were it ever to arise at Craig House, or in any of the adjoining villas. Acting upon Mr Pordage's recommendations, the Managers have had new water-pipes laid, extra hydrants constructed, and more hand-pumps supplied, where it was thought that these would be of service. They have also provided additional means of escape for the inmates in the event of a fire. The Managers have further to report that the attendants are regularly drilled in the use of the fire apparatus.

In consequence of a slight outbreak of an epidemic of dysentery in the female side of the West House, the Managers thought it necessary to examine the drainage, which, it will be remembered, was recently overhauled at considerable expense. It was discovered that, owing to the subsidence of ground and other causes, some of the older pipes carrying the sewage were in a very unsatisfactory state, and means are now being taken to put the drainage of that portion of the Asylum into an efficient state.

For the history of the internal economy of the institution, and of all that concerns the patients, the Managers must refer to the Report of Dr Clouston, the Physician Superintendent of the institution, to whose untiring zeal and unvarying courtesy the Managers again desire to express their sense of obligation. The Managers have also to express their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Assistant Physicians, the Matrons, the Steward, Store-keeper, and other officials have discharged the arduous and important duties devolving upon them.

Mr Scott Moncrieff, the Treasurer and Clerk, having in August last completed fifty years in the service of the Asylum, the Managers, on behalf of the Corporation, made him a presentation of silver plate.

It is with sorrow that the Managers have to refer to the loss sustained by the institution through the death of Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., who for many years had been one of the Deputy-Governors, and who had always taken the greatest

interest in the welfare of the Asylum. The Corporation will now have to appoint a successor to him.

Since the close of the year 1905 the Managers have had to deplore the loss of Mr John Philp Wood, LL.D., Writer to the Signet, who had for nearly five years been a member of the Board, and whose sound judgment and kind assistance his colleagues had always found of the greatest value. Mr Wood was at this time to have retired by rotation, along with the Rev. Dr Mitford Mitchell, and it is for the Corporation to appoint their successors.

Dr John Macpherson, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, inspected the Asylum in the month of June last and reports, *inter alia*, as follows :—

“It was observed that all the patients who are physically able
 “to do so pass much of their time in the open air. Abundant
 “opportunities for walking exercise are provided within the
 “grounds, while the numerous tennis and croquet lawns and the
 “golf course afford abundance of healthy and pleasant outdoor
 “amusements. A number of the ladies and gentlemen engage
 “in gardening work of a light kind. It is a commendable
 “feature in the administration that so much liberty of action
 “is allowed to the inmates, so that the feeling of restraint is
 “made as light as possible for those who are capable of going
 “about unattended, and who are therefore more likely to be
 “sensitive on the subject of rigorous supervision.”

“The considerable increase in the number of private patients
 “is due to the fact that the Directors have now freely opened
 “their institution to patients paying the lower rates of board,
 “and refuse practically no application of this kind. The boon
 “thus conferred upon a large section of the community in
 “Edinburgh and the surrounding districts is of course a
 “valuable one.”

In December last the institution was visited by Dr John Fraser, Commissioner in Lunacy, whose official Report contains the following passages :—

“The West House is maintained in excellent order. The

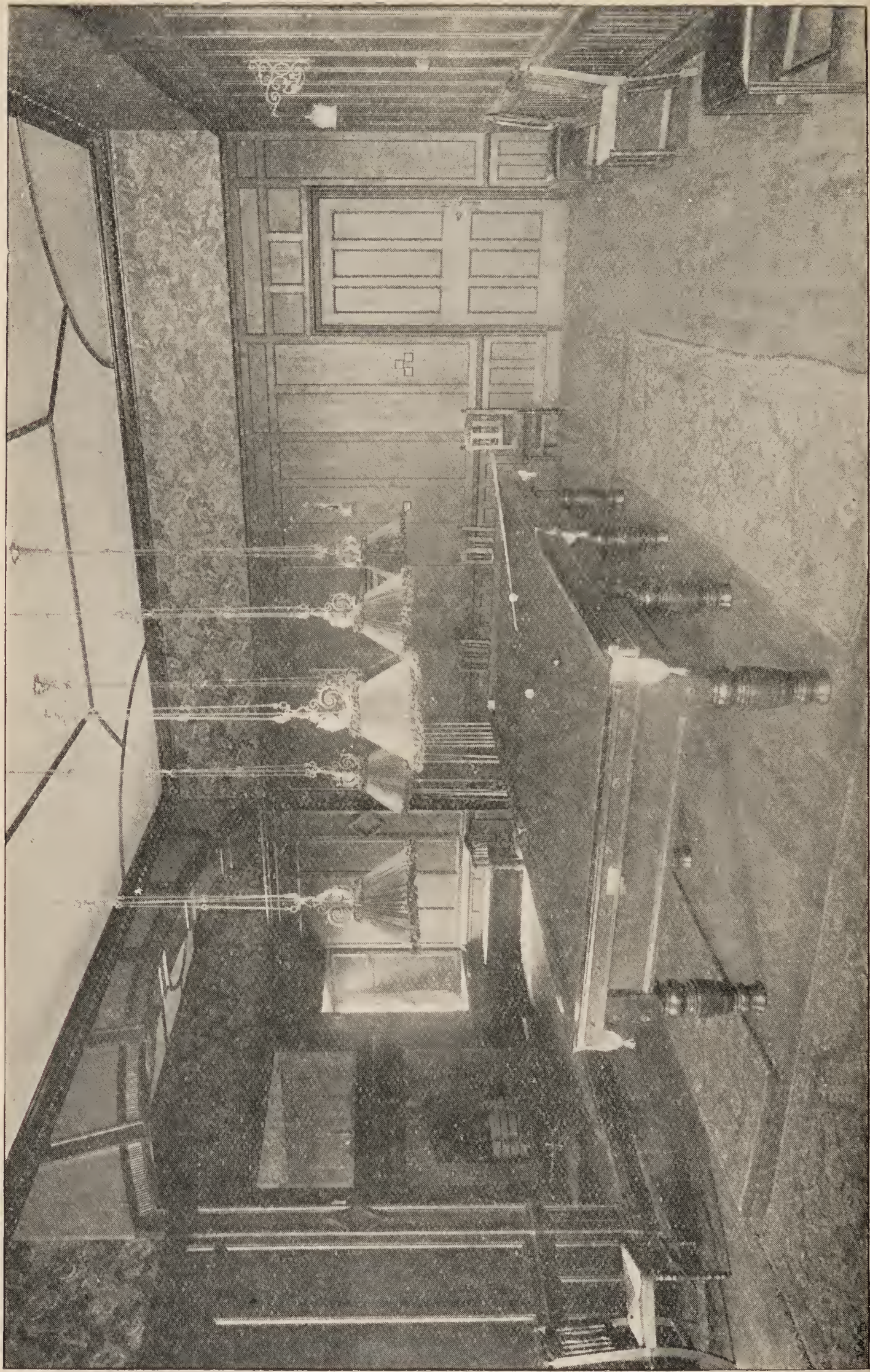
“ large dining hall has been most artistically repainted, and
 “ the smaller hall and several dayrooms and dormitories have
 “ been renovated in pleasing colours. The linoleum in the
 “ upper corridors has been renewed. It is noted with approval
 “ that the large dayroom in No. 3 Female Gallery is now
 “ utilised as a dormitory—its size made it have a bare and
 “ comfortless aspect as a dayroom. Two small dormitories on
 “ the opposite side of the corridor have been converted into
 “ dayroom accommodation. This room, which has a southern
 “ outlook, is a cheerful and suitably furnished apartment. The
 “ patients were remarkably free from noisy excitement, and
 “ also free from complaint as to their treatment. Everything
 “ seen during the visit disclosed that ability and energy in the
 “ management on the part of Dr Clouston to which reference has
 “ often been made in previous entries.”

Along with the Treasurer's Accounts there are herewith submitted the Report and Accounts of the Charity and Bevan Fund Committees. It will be observed that the expenditure of the Charity Committee has exceeded the income by £89 : 14 : 10, and the Managers have the satisfaction of stating that this increase has arisen from the increased number of persons belonging to the respectable humbler classes who desire to take advantage of the Institution but who are exceedingly averse to avail themselves of parochial assistance.

For this most deserving class the Charity Fund is especially designed, and the Managers take this opportunity of appealing to the public for contributions to enable them to carry on and to extend this beneficent work without encroaching on the Capital of the Fund.

In the name of the Managers,

JOHN RANKINE,
Chairman.



CRAIG HOUSE—CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM

REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1905.

THE Account of the Treasurers' Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted.

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1904 to £9712 5 4

The Ordinary Income during the

year amounted to . . £295 19 0

The Ordinary Expenditure during

the year for the benefit of

patients was . £376 16 3

Expense of Manage-

ment . . . 8 17 7

385 13 10

Excess of Expenditure over Income . . 89 14 10

Amount of Fund at 31st December 1905 . £9622 10 6

The total number of patients relieved during the year from the Ordinary Income of the Charity Fund was 41, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 30.

Along with the Account of the Charity Fund the Committee

beg leave to submit the Account of the 'Treasurers' Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

At 31st December 1904 the fund amounted to	£12,924	19	5
The Ordinary Income during the			
year amounted to . . .	£393	5	4
The Ordinary Expenditure during			
the year for the benefit of			
patients was .	£454	4	10
Expense of Manage-			
ment . . .	14	8	5
	—————	468	13 3
		—————	
Excess of Expenditure over Income . . .		75	7 11
		—————	
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1905 . .	£12,849	11	6
		—————	

The number of patients relieved during the year was 35, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 32.

The total number of patients relieved from both funds was 70, six patients having been transferred during the year from the roll of the Charity Fund to the roll of the Bevan Fund, and thus appearing in both accounts.

ALEX. CRUM BROWN, *Convener.*

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S
 ANNUAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1905.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 829 (including 5 on probation) and on the 31st of December it was 884 (including 4 on probation).

The admissions were 428, of whom 200 were men and 228 women. General Statistics.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1257.

The number discharged from the Institution was 257, of whom 130 were men and 127 women.

The number of patients who died was 116 of whom 39 were men and 77 women.

The average number of patients resident was 870.2 of whom 412.5 were men and 457.7 were women.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions was 14 fewer than the average of the past five years, the lessening being in the case of the rate-paid patients. The number of rate-paid admissions was 312, which is 51 less than the average of the previous five years. The number of private patients sent to us, or who came as voluntary inmates, was 116, which is 37 more than the average of the previous five years. This was owing to

Admissions rather fewer.

Rate-paid admissions down.

Private admissions more.

our being able to receive patients into the West House at the lower rates of board. That is as it should be, for we have this year had to refuse to admit scarcely any of this class, though towards the end of the year the female division of the West House became again overcrowded. This will scarcely occur again, for during the year 1906 we have the prospect of having a number of our patients removed to Bangour.

State of rate-
paid admis-
sions weak.

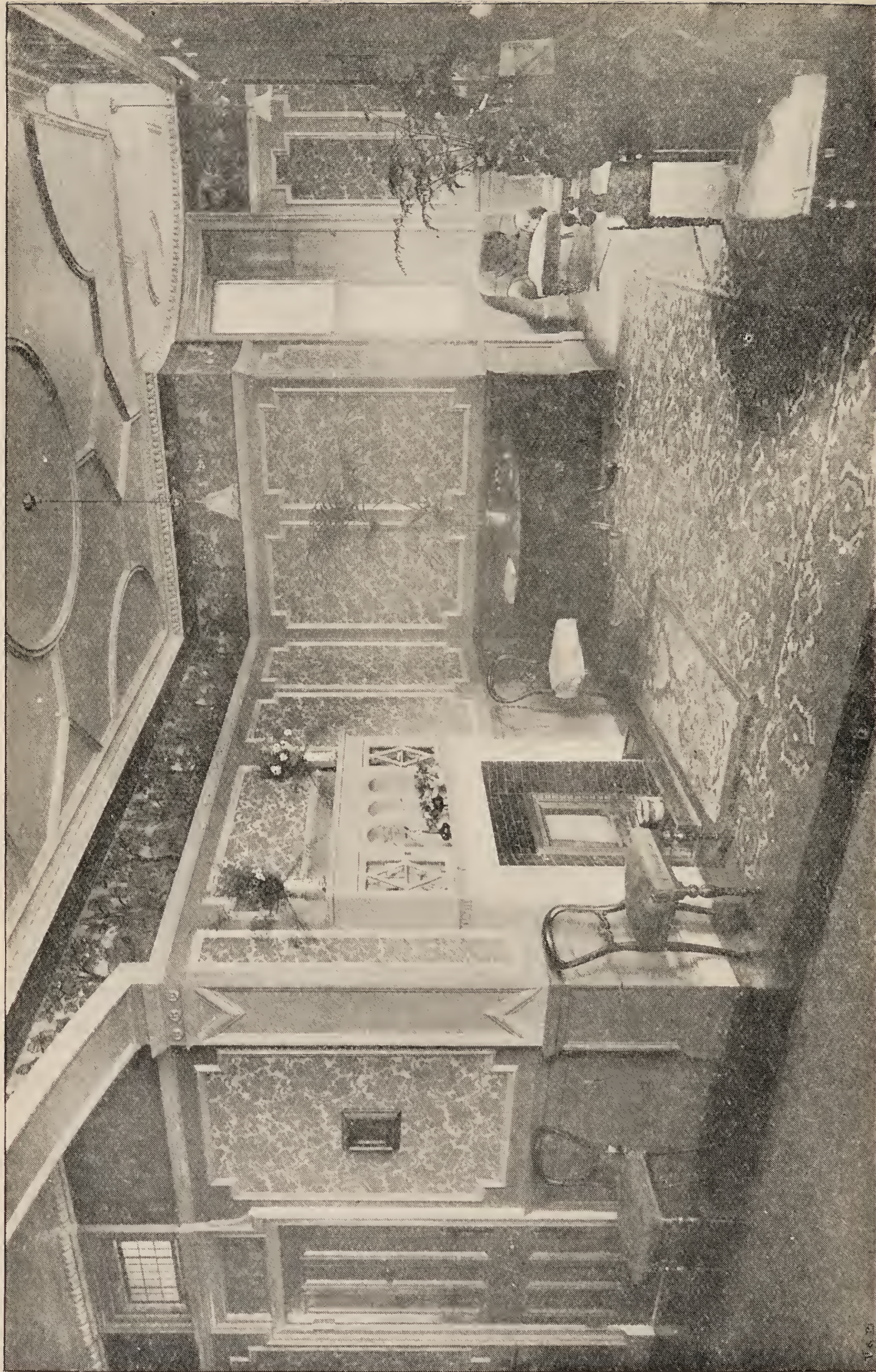
An unusual number of our rate-paid patients were in a weak and broken down condition on admission, only 19 of them being in average bodily health, while 42 were in an utterly exhausted state, 20 of them dying within a month of admission.

Beat the
record in
G.Ps.

One of the most striking things in regard to our admissions, from a medical point of view, is that we had 64 cases of that terrible disease, general paralysis, sent to us, this being the largest number we ever had. For many years back I have directed attention to its increasing numbers here. But still more striking is the comparative increase of the disease in the female sex among our poorer classes. When I was here as an assistant physician in the early sixties it was so uncommon a thing to have a woman admitted suffering from general paralysis that the medical staff would all go to see such a case when it did come. In 1872, the year before I came here as Physician-Superintendent, there were no such female admissions, and in 1874 there were only 3 cases. This year there were 38 women sent to us suffering from the disease, all of them but one of the rate-paid class, in fact there were only 6 general paralytics in both sexes of the private class. Of the 312 rate-paid admissions 8.6 per cent. were general paralytics, while of the 116 private patients only 5 per cent. suffered from that disease. For the first time in our history the number of admissions of female general paralytics exceeded that of the men. As I have before said, this is a bad sign of the moral status and mode of life of the class from which those patients come. It is a side light of a very depressing character on our social life. To show the enormous difference in the local distribution of this disease, I find that in Ireland, with a population of four millions and a half, only 52 cases of this

Increase of
G.P. women.

Few G.Ps.
in Ireland.



CRAIG HOUSE—RECESS IN CORRIDOR

disease were last year sent to all the Irish Asylums. Great cities, vice, dissipation, and undue excitement are its chief breeders. Our able Superintendent of the Scottish Asylums' Pathological Laboratory, Dr Ford Robertson and Dr M'Rae, our Pathologist, have devoted all their spare time this year to an investigation into this disease, and their clinical discoveries in regard to it have been of the highest importance towards the elucidation of its causes. They have in my opinion proved its immediate cause to be a microbe which acts specially on brains that have previously been weakened by dissipation, exhaustion, and poisoning. The cheering part of their investigation is the fact that it points to a possible cure being discovered in the future. I long hesitated as to the sufficiency of their facts to prove their theory, but the new evidence which they placed before me this year was too strong for me, and I am now satisfied that they have discovered the true nature of the disease. The difficulties I felt have been overcome by the convincing facts brought out by their investigations. As Dr Ford Robertson has placed his evidence before the profession in his recent Morison Lecture in the College of Physicians I need not enter into further details. I do not expect that the theory of the microbic origin of general paralysis will be at once accepted by the whole medical profession, but rightly, no such radical change of view is ever received without much questioning. The laborious methods employed by those two gentlemen are largely new and have to be learned and repeated with exactness before full confirmation will be generally admitted.

A great
Discovery.

The exciting
cause of
General
Paralysis
found out.

A possible cure
of an incurable
disease fore-
shadowed.

I am a convert
to the microbic
theory.

The work which has been done by Dr Ford Robertson and by others in the Scottish Asylums' Laboratory amply justifies the wisdom of the Committees of those Institutions in having instituted that great centre of research. The Asylum Medical Officers of the various Institutions are grounded by Dr Robertson in the latest methods of pathological technique, and we all receive a stimulus from the steady output of original work carried on there. The Scottish Asylums may, I think, claim a legitimate credit in having been the first to carry out a combined voluntary effort towards elucidating the pathology of mental disease. The success of the scheme is now absolutely above question.

Success of
Scottish
Asylums
Pathological
Scheme.

The number of our admissions classed as being wholly or in part due to excess of alcohol was 110 of the 428 or 25.7 per cent. In the men it was 30 per cent., in the women 22 per cent. This shows an increase of this form of insanity on the two sexes as compared with the average of the previous five years, which was 25 per cent. It is not satisfactory to find that this cause of mental disease in the women admitted has risen from an average of 16.2 in the previous five years to 22 per cent. this year. Comparing the figures with those of the last Lunacy Blue Book for England, including country and town, it was there 22.7 per cent. for the men against our 30 per cent. and 9.4 among the women against our 22 per cent. By means of shaded maps the English Commissioners show an instructive comparison between the prevalence of alcoholic insanity and crime connected with drink in the various counties of England. They run on wonderfully close lines. Northumberland (including Newcastle), Durham, Lancashire, and Glamorgan show the blackest in both respects. The high wages and brisk trade of those great and crowded manufacturing, shipping, and mining centres produce in undue proportion cases of crime and alcoholic destruction of mind. One of them shows a rate of alcoholic insanity of 40 per cent. which far exceeds our 30 per cent. for 1903, the very worst year of our experience. The English range is from 3 up to 40 per cent. in different counties. There is no use shutting our eyes to such facts, and I should not be doing my duty if I did not direct attention to them. It is so far satisfactory that our 116 private patients admitted only show an alcoholic rate of 10 per cent. or about one half of the rate-paid class. As might be expected, education and better social circumstances are accompanied by much more self-control and self-respect. That fact points the way to the best remedy for undue indulgence in drink.

It is incontestable that our alcoholic insanity rate is still far too high among all classes. An educated public opinion and health conscience are still needed in a much higher degree among us to avoid and resist the hurtful social evil of excess in drink. The latest researches into the subject of heredity tend to prove that its results do not end with our generation, but



BEVAN HOUSE

produce physical and mental degeneracy in the descendants of those who destroy their reason by excess in drink. There is much room for the educator, the religionist, and the legislator in this matter. The medical man and the physiological scientist are, as the question is more carefully studied, more and more compelled by the facts of their experience to warn our people in regard to the present and the far-reaching dangers of alcoholic excess. Old prejudices and customs must be counteracted in a community that has any pretence to regard modern scientific knowledge as one of the great rules of life. The young at the school age should surely be taught more about it as a mere branch of knowledge that will help them in their future lives.

Educate the children.

The great bulk of the recent cases of insanity fall under the two classes of the elevated and depressed "mania," and "melancholia." This year the melancholy phase of mental disease greatly prevailed as compared with the elevated. There were 191 melancholics as compared with 134 cases of mania. The reverse of this was our experience and that of similar institutions twenty years ago. Cases of mania were always more frequent than those of melancholia, often twice as many. I have always held that the great epidemic of influenza in 1889 and the subsequent lesser epidemics not only caused many deaths but left much lowering of nervous tone, as well as a lessened power of defence against many other diseases, as its evil legacy, and that in consequence, throughout this country, the melancholic phase of insanity has been much more common than it had been before. I said in my Report for 1890 that I believed the epidemic of influenza of 1889-90 "left the European world's nerves and spirits in a far worse state than it found them in." I am confirmed in this opinion by my subsequent medical experience, and this view has been almost universally confirmed by professional men in Europe and America. The influenza poison shows in most people a special affinity for the brain and nerves, and finds out their weak points. There has never been a year since that time when we have not had patients from this cause.

Prevalence of Melancholia.

Influenza the cause.

DISCHARGES.

The recoveries amounted to 137 or a percentage of 32 on the admissions, a low rate as compared with our average of 39.2. Five-sixths of the recoveries took place within the first year of treatment.

Most recovered
within a year.

DEATHS.

Our death rate was high, being 13.3 per cent. on the average number resident and 9.2 per cent. on the total number under treatment. It could not have been otherwise from the weak and broken down state of so many of the patients admitted, and the amount of organic brain disease among them. One of the striking facts about the deaths was the very great number among the rate paid class as compared with the private patients. In the one it was 18.2 per cent. and among the other only 7.4 per cent., and I find this has been the exact proportion for the past five years. The chief explanation of this is to be found in the weak state of bodily health of the rate-paid patients, and the greater prevalence of general paralysis and other fatal organic brain diseases among them on admission. In addition to this the movement of the population is much more rapid in the one class as compared with the other. The average length of residence among our present rate-paid inmates is 5.8 years, while among private patients it is 10.3 years. More deaths, more weeding of the strong by boarding out of the patients, when they become stronger in body and quiet and incurable in mind, characterise the rate-paid wards. There is no asylum in Scotland, and I believe none in the Empire, which has so many yearly admissions in proportion to its average numbers resident as we have among the rate-paid patients in the West House, our admissions amounting this year to 65 per cent. of the numbers resident. Our death rate, estimated on the admissions compares favourably with other institutions, for in Scotland in 1904 it was 34 per cent. while ours was only 28 per cent.

Death rate
high.

Especially
high among
the rate paid.

Reasons for
this weak
health, G.P.
and much
organic brain
disease.

Movement of
Rate-paid
population
rapid.

Death rate low
on admissions.

One great social interest of those figures lies in the conclusive



proof which they afford that now-a-days the paralysed and the broken down among the aged whose mental power is affected, of the poorer classes are sent to asylums in very large numbers if they can be got on the rates, while the better off classes nurse such persons at home. This is an explanation also of part of what seems the enormous increase of rate-paid insanity of recent years all over the country. I have always held that until the numbers of private patients, paid for out of their own means or by their relatives, show an increase in admissions to Mental Hospitals I shall not believe that there is any alarming increase of insanity in the country. I find from the last Scottish Blue Book that during the whole of the existence of the Board of Lunacy since 1858 there has been no increase whatever in the admission rate of private patients to Scottish Asylums except in exact proportion to the increase of the population. I am not arguing that the custom of sending the old and broken down with mental symptoms into Mental Hospitals is always a wrong one. It is beyond a doubt a most humane measure where the home is a poor one and where the proper attendance and nursing of such persons is impossible.

Get them on the rates.

May not be wrong.

Humane practice.

Our proportion of deaths from consumption was rather below the average, being 16.4 per cent of the deaths. For the whole of the English Asylums in 1904 the rate was 17.5. In Ireland 32 per cent. of all their asylum deaths result from consumption. Craig House still keeps unbroken its record of no consumption among its inmates, and this continuing now during the eleven years it has been open, is I believe, a unique fact in the history of Mental Hospitals.

Consumption below average.

No consumption in Craig House.

We were unfortunately visited by a mild attack of asylum dysentery (*colitis*) in the West House during the end of the year and extending into 1906. Altogether 29 patients and one official were affected, in four of whom it was more or less of a contributory cause of death. With four exceptions all those affected were the weak, bedridden, and some of them the dying. We isolated all those affected by the disease, and at once went to work to find the cause. We found many of our drains again out of order through the sinking of the ground after they had been last renewed, so breaking the pipes. One such drain was

Asylum dysentery again.

The very weak affected.

Bad drains.

A suspicious
fact.

just under the windows of our largest dormitory in the Female Hospital, and during the time it was being lifted and the soil disturbed the wind had blown a good deal towards that room. A succession of 11 patients sleeping there were almost immediately afterwards attacked with the disease in that dormitory. That fact made the strongest impression on my mind that the drains and infected soil were the enemies to be fought. I find in the English Blue Book that such infected soil had been suspected of causing the disease in several English institutions, where the disease is much more prevalent than in Scotland. We found, too, that the rats had got access to the heating flues and below some of the floors, and from there to the ward sculleries. We were suspicious that they might have carried the infective germs. Most fortunately we seem now to have got rid of this pest. Two things seem to me to originate asylum colitis—1st, the spread of the infective microbes from bad drains; and 2nd, a population whose defences against disease of all sorts is weakened.

An old inmate.

One patient died in the West House who had been for 57 years an inmate.

Private patients
have it all
along the line.

The social condition of our different classes of patients tells in many ways. The class of private patients live longest, have drunk less, have less general paralysis among them, are less liable to consumption, and more of them recover—34 per cent. as compared with 32 among our whole population.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

Laus Deo.

No serious accident has happened to any inmate or any member of our Staff, for which I am profoundly grateful. It is no easy task to nurse and care for a mass of 800 irresponsible human beings, over 400 of whom were new to us. The peculiarities of each and the risks connected with each have to be carefully studied. This process of investigation is one of the most important matters to attain if the best is to be done for them.

Now that our connection with the Edinburgh Parish Council is drawing to an end, it is my duty to say that we have always

worked harmoniously together for the good of the patients. No suggestion of mine but has received the most careful attention, and I have tried to be equally careful in rendering the Parish Council officials every help in my power in their often difficult and delicate work of bringing and removing patients, selecting cases for boarding out, &c.

The late Mr Ferrier, Inspector of Poor of Edinburgh, whose death this year I much deplore, took great interest in the insane, and was advanced in his administration of that branch of his work. To him and his officials on the suggestion of the Board of Lunacy, the Parish Council owes its successful boarding-out system of the quiet and manageable insane, which has saved a large sum of money and provided suitable care for the quiet and harmless patients. He was an enlightened and humane official, whose important work it will be difficult for his successor fully to fall into for a time.

The late
Mr Ferrier,
Inspector
of Poor,
Edinburgh.

In the Scottish Lunacy Blue Book for 1904 there is a statement (p. liii.) of much importance in regard to the cost of the Scottish District Asylums for the past sixteen years and the cost of maintaining the patients in them during that time. It runs thus—"On the whole there is no better method of showing the comparative cost of asylums than by measuring such cost by the amount which the ratepayer has to pay to meet the entire outlay. The cost of our asylums can thus be traced from year to year, and it forms a perfectly reliable measure of cost, because it is wholly real and omits nothing." The Table shows that in 1888-89 the total cost of providing buildings, upkeep and the maintenance of patients, amounted to £34, 6s. 2d. per patient. Since then it has gradually increased, but in 1903-04 it amounted to £46, 11s. 2d. The average cost for the 16 years was £39, 6s. 3d. It is interesting to compare this sum with the sums we have during those 16 years charged the parishes with whom we had agreements. The amounts covered the same thing, *i.e.*, house-room and maintenance. Our average charge has been £31, 13s. 4d. during that time. Thus a saving of £7, 12s. 11d. a year on each patient was effected by those parishes as compared with what the cost would have been had an asylum been built and provided by themselves. The average yearly number of our rate-paid inmates has been 525 for those

Cost of each
rate-paid
patient for
past 16 years.

Saving of
£7, 12s. 11d. on
each patient
a year.

Saving of
£64,224 to
parishes, chiefly
Edinburgh.

Both parties to
bargain should
be proud of
the saving.

A good bargain.

Interesting
general facts
about insanity
in Edinburgh
and Scotland.

16 years. A saving of £4014 a year, or a total of £64,224 in the 16 years, has thus been effected to the Edinburgh, Leith and Orkney ratepayers. The parishes should rejoice in this very satisfactory financial result, and we must not be held as offensively self-complacent if we are especially proud of this not inconsiderable financial achievement for the benefit of our fellow-citizens, in addition to what we have done for our patients. No doubt the Edinburgh Parishes, Leith and Orkney, contributed £4830 towards the building of the West House, from 1806 to 1842, but a steady interest of over 80 per cent. on their money was not bad business. It was probably the best investment ever made by a Scottish public body.

It is of interest and also a matter of importance to compare how we stand in certain respects with similar hospitals and districts in Scotland, England and Ireland. That can now be done by means of the exhaustive Annual Reports of the Lunacy Commissioners in Great Britain and that of the Irish Inspectors ; documents which often throw great light on the problem of insanity. Their contents are not so well known as they should be to the public bodies on whom the great responsibility lies of providing for the care and treatment of the mentally sick. In the Scottish Blue Book, especially there is an elaborate and instructive investigation into the question of the admission to asylums over many years. No less than £4,500,000 of public funds is spent yearly on the treatment of the insane in the United Kingdom. In Edinburgh and Leith there were, on 1st January 1903, 1283 insane persons in and out of Mental Hospitals chargeable to the rates, or one to every 380 of the population. In Scotland generally the proportion is one to 311, in England one to 297, and in Ireland one to 227. In respect to the gross numbers in the three kingdoms therefore we stand well, though there are individual cities that stand somewhat better than we do. We also stand well in an important point, viz., the number of rate-paid patients newly registered each year who had never been insane before. Our number is 252 per 100,000 of the population, while for the whole of Scotland it is 262. The yearly increase of our rate-paid patients in Edinburgh is now little above the ratio of increase of our population. In 12 of our Scottish counties lunacy was stationary



SOUTH CRAIG VILLA—LIBRARY

or decreasing in proportion to the population in 1904—surely a reassuring fact in regard to a serious and costly disease.

I still think the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh or our Parish Council should provide hospital accommodation for the early treatment of transient, ^{diminishing} ~~uncertified~~ ~~increasing~~ cases of mental disease as an important means of ~~increasing~~ our incurable insanity, and as a needed measure of philanthropy for a helpless class of our population. Glasgow Parish Council has done so with encouraging results.

A Hospital for early cases needed in Edinburgh.

It is notoriously difficult to forecast the future course of Health Legislation, but the mental health and condition of the community is so great a thing and means so much that it is quite possible that, as infectious diseases have to be notified for the public safety and good, so mental disease may become notifiable as one means of eliminating the unfit for marriage. It is the most hereditary of all diseases, and its effective diminution can only take place through knowledge of its nature and existence in the first place, and the avoidance of its propagation in the second. Modern democracy is clearly tending towards measures for the greatest good of the greatest number, irrespective of the feelings of the individual.

Mental Diseases notifiable.

I visited the new village asylum at Kingseat, near Aberdeen, in summer, with pleasure and profit. It is the first of its kind in Scotland, and a visit to it must teach lessons to every responsible head of a mental hospital. One should never write finality on any branch of human effort. My friend, the late Sir John Sibbald, did a good work when he, following a German example, initiated this form of institution in Scotland. No doubt patients can be well treated towards recovery in almost any building that is sanitary and well managed, but scattered detached houses for small groups have many advantages. I don't say they have no disadvantages. As a part of the new system, the distinctive "hospital" building which we were the first to institute, holds its own in this and all modern plans, and is perhaps the most important of all the blocks at Kingseat.

Visit to Kingseat Asylum.

"Hospital" holds its own.

I am glad to be able to report favourably of our staff. I never had fewer complaints, real or unfounded, from patients and their relations than this year. The relatives of mental patients are naturally and properly inclined to be somewhat critical.

Good Staff.

Few complaints.

New Croquet
Green.

Our new croquet green at Graig House, so quickly and so enthusiastically made with great labour last year, is a marked addition to our means of amusement for both sexes, and our new curling pond there almost rivals the West House pond in the pleasure it gives—which is saying a great deal. To be present at one of our keenly fought matches, or at a “curling supper,” would disabuse anybody’s mind of the notion that an asylum is always a place of unusual sadness.

A curling
supper.

It is difficult for me adequately to express my gratitude to the Managers and the Visiting Committee for their unvarying support. They have ever been to my “virtues very kind,” and to my “faults a little blind.”

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,
Physician-Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MEDICO - PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1905.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1905 ...	383	441	824			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1905	2	3	5			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	385	444	829
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	158	177	335			
Not First Admissions	42	51	93			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	200	228	428
Total Cases under Treatment during the year ... ..	...	...	..	585	672	1257
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered	53	84	137			
„ Relieved	68	38	106			
„ Not Improved	6	8	14			
Died	39	77	116			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	166	207	373
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1905	2	2	4			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1905	417	463	880			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	419	465	884
Average number Resident during the year 1905 ... ..	...	...	...	412·5	457·7	870·2
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	577	661	1238
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	194	221	415
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	52	82	134
Transferred to this Asylum „ „	...	...	...	3	4	7
„ from „ „ „ „	...	...	...	39	23	62
Number of Patients chargeable to District (Edinburgh, Leith, and Orkney) at close of 1905 ..	...	...	...	225	266	491
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1905 ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2
Private Patients at close of 1905—						
Craig House	106	111	217			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	57	59	116			
„ Lowest Board... ..	30	28	58			
				193	198	391
Total ... ..	...	...	...	419	465	884

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases” which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal £45, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1905, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums or elsewhere.

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	49	34	83	29	24	53	20	10	30
„ 2 „ Attacks	9	12	21	10	21	31	8	3	11
„ 3 „ „	3	5	8	7	12	19	2	3	5
„ 4 „ „	2	3	5	5	11	16	3	1	4
„ 6 „ „	1	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0
Total ...	64	54	118	57	68	125	33	17	50

TABLE II.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the
Thirty-Three Years from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1905.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of thirty-three years	4805	4949	9754			
*Re-admissions	1237	1499	2736			
Total Cases admitted				6042	6448	12,490
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	2177	2566	4743			
Relieved	1531	1726	3257			
Not Improved	575	460	1035			
Died	1355	1247	2602			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				5638	5999	11,637
Remaining 31st December 1905				404	449	853
*Transferred to this Asylum				282	249	531
„ from „				953	975	1928

* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	Recovered.		T.	Not Recovered.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31,	49	31	80	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1832,	7	6	13	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1833,	12	11	23	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1838,	4	5	9	2	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	2	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	11.5	11.7	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	33	52	85	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	64	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	55	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	29	61	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	21	28	55	36	41	77	263	282	545	28.5	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.8
1854,	98	114	212	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	37.5	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.9	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Forty-two Years, 1864-1905.

YEAR	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1864-1872 ^a	1163	1284	2447	409	532	941	148	170	318	371	266	637	349.4	362.1	711.5	346.3	359.6	705.9	35.4	41.6	38.6	11.8	8.1	10.0	8.6	5.9	7.2
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	27	30	57	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	143	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	39	43	82	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	28	35	63	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	160	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	32	31	63	389	401	790	383.2	393	72	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	34	27	61	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	169	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	26	46	72	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	40	27	67	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	47	36	83	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	33	40	76	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	33	32	65	416	409	825	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	42	35	77	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	36	26	62	395	394	789	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
1887	185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	121	47	23	70	393	399	792	404.8	397.8	802.7	40	32.2	36.1	11.6	5.7	8.7	8.0	4.0	6.0
1888	172	176	348	53	69	113	54	55	109	36	43	79	410	408	818	410.1	406.2	816.3	30.8	34.1	32.5	8.8	10.6	9.7	6.3	7.4	6.8
1889	172	151	323	55	43	98	61	54	115	31	46	77	410	407	817	415.1	409.2	824.3	32	28.5	30.3	7.5	11.2	9.3	5.3	8.2	6.7
1890	155	177	332	51	75	126	43	40	83	64	45	109	399	417	816	400.9	418.8	819.7	32.9	42.4	37.9	16	10.7	13.3	11.2	7.7	9.4
1891	191	179	370	73	60	133	40	57	97	48	66	114	411	404	815	416	413.6	829.6	38.2	33.5	35.9	11.5	16	13.8	8.1	11	9.6
1892	214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	51	41	92	414	430	847	409.3	423.6	833	38.3	37	37.6	12.4	9.7	11	8.1	6.6	7.3
1893	215	211	426	73	116	189	45	61	106	65	45	110	430	413	843	425.4	423.4	848.8	34	55	44.4	15.2	10.6	13.0	10.3	7	8.6
1894	209	245	454	76	95	171	53	80	133	47	38	85	449	433	882	438.2	423.2	861.4	36.4	38.8	37.7	10.7	9	9.9	7.3	5.8	6.6
1895	188	222	410	85	85	170	62	60	122	54	42	96	426	458	884	438.4	443.5	881.9	45.2	38.3	41.5	12.3	9.4	10.7	8.6	6.5	7.5
1896	245	225	470	82	87	169	52	55	107	70	45	115	451	486	937	441.7	459.1	900.8	33.5	38.7	36.0	15.8	9.8	12.9	10.4	6.6	8.5
1897	203	208	411	61	95	156	83	85	168	53	50	103	446	453	899	437.9	448.6	886.5	30.0	45.7	38.0	12.1	11.1	11.6	8.1	7.2	7.6
1898	201	250	451	72	91	163	42	52	94	50	53	103	462	483	945	447.1	463.2	910.3	35.8	36.4	36.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	7.7	7.5	7.6
1899	212	216	428	76	96	172	41	43	84	55	50	105	458	454	912	462.5	445.1	907.6	35.9	44.4	40.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	8.1	7.2	7.7
1900	248	224	472	74	91	165	49	42	91	48	51	99	492	478	970	482.0	458.5	940.5	29.8	40.6	35.0	10.0	11.1	10.5	6.8	7.1	7.0
1901	215	226	441	48	87	135	96	50	146	63	60	123	480	482	962	470	470.3	940.3	22.3	38.5	30.6	13.4	12.7	13.0	8.9	8.5	8.7
1902	189	234	423	61	73	134	56	60	116	73	65	138	466	484	950	470.6	475.8	946.4	32.3	31.2	31.7	15.5	13.7	14.6	11.0	9.2	10.0
1903	196	215	411	67	80	147	67	73	140	64	55	119	453	476	929	457.9	459.3	917.2	34.2	37.2	35.8	13.9	11.9	13.0	9.7	8.0	8.8
1904	195	262	457	65	85	150	78	99	177	55	68	123	385	444	829	429.2	443.2	872.4	33.3	32.4	32.8	12.8	15.3	14.1	8.5	9.4	9.0
Totals and Averages.	7005	7595	14510	2529	2.99	5528	1644	1905	3549	1777	1559	3336	399.1	409.8	803.9	400.7	407.5	808.2	37.4	41.4	39.4	11.1	9.6	10.2	7.8	6.4	7.1

* For particulars see Report for 1898.

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Forty-two Years, 1864-1905.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1905	200	228	428	53	84	137	68	38	106	6	8	14	419	465	884	412.5	457.7	870.2	26.5	36.9	32.0	9.4	16.8	13.3	6.7	11.4	9.2			
Totals and Averages,	7205	7733	14938	2582	3083	5665	1712	1943	3655	815	701	1516	399.6	411.1	810.7	401.0	408.7	809.7	37.1	41.3	39.2	11.1	9.8	10.3	7.8	6.5	7.1			

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each Year, for the last forty-two years, remaining on 31st December 1905.

YEARS.	Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1905.										Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1905.										Remaining of each Year's Admissions. 31st Dec. 1905.			
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.				Relieved.				Not Improved.				Recovered.				Relieved.				Not Improved.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1813 to 1832	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	5319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864 to 1872*	860	876	303	408	2447	269	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873	74	106	33	47	269	269	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	98	96	53	61	308	308	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875	89	100	59	62	310	310	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	113	109	67	71	360	360	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877	104	96	70	72	342	342	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	125	98	80	62	365	365	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879	116	94	57	78	345	345	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880	111	128	49	59	347	347	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1881	108	100	54	77	339	339	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1882	92	120	51	66	329	329	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1883	115	134	49	55	353	353	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1884	102	126	59	55	342	342	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1885	94	111	45	54	304	304	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1886	114	112	56	52	334	334	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1887	141	138	44	42	365	365	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1888	120	125	52	51	348	348	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1889	103	99	69	52	323	323	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1890	115	112	40	65	332	332	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1891	130	120	61	59	370	370	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1892	169	151	45	68	433	433	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1893	150	142	65	69	426	426	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1894	147	161	62	84	454	454	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1895	152	162	36	60	410	410	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1896	179	146	66	79	470	470	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1897	138	126	65	82	411	411	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1898	147	167	54	83	451	451	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1899	150	143	62	73	428	428	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1900	175	144	73	80	472	472	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1901	147	151	68	75	441	441	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1902	146	162	43	72	423	423	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Continued on next page.

Admitted.						Of each Year's Admission Discharged and Died in 1905.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admission. to 31st December 1905.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions. 31st Dec.1905.						
YEARS.	New Cases.			Relapsed Cases.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1903	167	141	411	29	74	411	1	3	4	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	3	5	65	83	148	56	47	103	21	13	34	38	73	16	37	53				
1904	144	186	457	51	76	457	14	45	59	17	14	31	3	2	5	12	16	28	52	82	134	45	40	85	23	6	29	33	86	42	81	123				
1905	136	162	428	64	66	428	38	33	71	45	20	65	3	6	9	12	42	54	33	33	71	43	20	63	3	6	9	12	42	54	102	127	229			
Totals†	5071	5144	2134	2589	14938		53	84	137	68	38	106	6	8	14	38	77	115	2615	3105	5720	1729	1955	3684	747	654	1401	1699	1558	3257	415	461	876			
Totals‡	..	..	20522	..	..	20522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	77	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4839	465	884				

* For particulars see Report for 1894.
† Numbers for Forty-two Years.
‡ Since Opening of Asylum.

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-1905.										M.			F.			T.		
Percentage of Cases Recovered										36.3			40.2			38.4		
" Relieved ..										24.0			25.3			24.7		
" Not Improved ..										10.3			8.5			9.1		
" Died ..										23.6			20.0			21.9		
" Remaining ..										5.8			6.0			5.9		

TABLE V.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the*

CAUSE OF DEATH.										15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.		
										M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
CEREBRAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.																					
1	General Paralysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	7	
2	Cerebral Apoplexy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	„ Softening .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	„ Embolism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	„ Thrombosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Brain Atrophy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	„ Tumour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Exhaustion from Mania .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	„ „ Melancholia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Epilepsy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
THORACIC DISEASES.																					
11	Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	1	3	..	..	..
12	Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Cardiac Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Aneurism of Aorta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL DISEASES.																					
16	Senile Decay with Brain Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	General Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
18	Intestinal Carcinoma .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Cancer of Stomach .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Cancer of Uterus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Colitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Gastro-Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
24	Septic Cystitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .										..	2	2	..	3	3	3	3	6	2	6	8

* Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 30 Males and 58 Females.

Year 1905, together with the Ages at Death.

	35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under 100.			TOTALS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	..	1	1	5	3	8	7	..	7	1	5	6	1	2	3	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	20	37	1
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2			
3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3		
4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4		
5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	5		
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6		
7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7		
8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	8
9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	9			
10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	10		
11	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	18	11			
12	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	12			
13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	13			
14	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	14		
15	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	15			
16	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	7	2	2	4	..	..	7	10	17	16		
17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	17			
18	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	18			
19	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	19			
20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	20		
21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	21		
22	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	22
23	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	23		
24	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	24			
	..	5	5	6	9	15	7	5	12	3	10	13	1	5	6	5	8	13	4	9	13	3	6	9	3	4	7	2	2	4	39	77	116	

TABLE VI — *Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1905.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	4	1	5	3	23	26
From 1 to 3 Months...	25	18	43	10	11	21
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	15	23	38	3	11	14
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	6	14	20	4	2	6
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	1	13	14	3	5	8
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	1	12	13	2	6	8
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	1	1	2	3	4	7
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	2	2	2	5	7
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	0	3	3
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 21 to 23 „ ...	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 25 to 27 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 27 to 29 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 35 to 37 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 57 to 59 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	53	84	137	39	77	116

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1905.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	THE ADMISSIONS.			Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			THE DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	74	56	130	26	36	62	32	13	45	14	22	36
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	27	22	49	3	5	8	9	2	11	10	11	21
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	54	48	102	20	32	52	15	16	31	4	7	11
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	37	94	131	4	11	15	12	13	25	11	33	44
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital	8	8	16	0	0	0	6	2	8	0	4	4
TOTAL	200	228	428	53	84	137	74	46	120	39	77	116

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1905, and of those remaining on 31st December 1905.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1905.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20	13	6	19	3	2	5	0	2	2	6	10	16
" 20 to 25	19	25	44	4	10	14	0	3	3	21	24	45
" 25 to 30	27	25	52	7	7	14	0	3	6	27	36	63
" 30 to 35	26	23	49	8	13	21	3	6	8	45	34	79
" 35 to 40	22	18	40	7	11	18	2	5	5	49	34	83
" 40 to 45	23	26	49	7	7	14	0	8	14	45	53	98
" 45 to 50	19	27	46	8	14	22	6	6	13	47	62	109
" 50 to 55	18	24	42	5	5	10	2	10	12	54	51	105
" 55 to 60	8	13	21	0	5	5	2	5	7	44	53	97
" 60 to 65	13	20	33	1	6	7	5	8	13	32	39	71
" 65 to 70	5	10	15	1	1	2	4	9	13	23	24	47
" 70 to 75	3	6	9	2	2	4	3	6	9	12	26	38
" 75 to 80	3	3	6	0	1	1	3	4	7	11	10	21
" 80 to 85	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	6	8
" 85 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
" 90 to 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 95 to 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	200	228	428	53	84	137	39	77	116	419	465	884
Mean Age ...	39.6	42.9	41.4	38.6	40.7	39.9	54.4	51.8	52.7	46.3	47.7	47.1

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1905, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1905.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1905.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	111	118	229	23	39	62	11	41	52	282	264	546
Married	72	75	147	26	36	62	22	17	39	120	138	258
Widowed	17	35	52	4	9	13	6	19	25	17	62	79
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	200	228	428	53	84	137	39	77	116	419	465	884

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1905.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	Admissions			No. of Cases.					
				M., 200; F., 228; T., 428.					
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MENTAL and MORAL:—									
Domestic trouble	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Mental anxiety and worry	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	6
Mental shock	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
Overwork	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Overstudy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Love affairs	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink ...	3	22	25	57	28	85	60	50	110
Chloral habit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Phthisis	0	1	1	2	7	9	2	8	10
Influenza	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Syphilis	11	13	24	1	1	2	12	14	26
Heart Disease	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	5
Apoplexy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Lactation	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Childbirth	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	6
Uterine and Ovarian Disease	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Puberty and Adolescence	0	1	1	34	22	56	34	23	57
Change of life	0	2	2	10	15	25	10	17	27
Old age	0	1	1	8	13	21	8	14	22
Intracranial tumour	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Masturbation	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Tabes Dorsalis	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Epilepsy	0	2	2	5	2	7	5	4	9
Chorea	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Graves Disease	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Sepsis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Anæmia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Asthma	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Carbon Bisulphide	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Hereditary influences { direct ...	28	31	59	0	0	0	28	31	59
{ collateral ...	24	32	56	0	0	0	24	32	56
{ both ...	6	7	13	0	0	0	6	7	13
Previous attacks	63	54	117	0	0	0	63	54	117
Congenital	1	0	1	6	6	12	7	6	13
Unknown	84	88	172	58	99	157	84	88	172

* With reference to the distinction between “predisposing” and “exciting” causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

TABLE XII.

*Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted
during the Year 1905.*

MALES.				MALES— <i>Continued.</i>			
Advocate	1	Brought Forward ...	94				
Architect	1	Ironmaster	1				
Artist	1	Joiners	4				
Baker	1	Labourers	25				
Bank Clerks	3	Law Clerk	1				
Banker	1	Leadworker	1				
Bank Messenger	1	Lettersorter	1				
Bookkeeper	1	Lighthouse-keeper ...	1				
Bottler	1	Maltman	1				
Brushmaker	1	Masons	2				
Butler	1	Message-boy	1				
Cabinetmaker	1	Medical Student	1				
Cabmen	2	Miners	4				
Carpenter	1	Moulder	1				
Cellarman	1	Museum Official	1				
Chemists	2	Physician	1				
Civil Servant	1	Pit-boy	1				
Clergymen	3	Plasterer	1				
Clerks	14	Plumber	1				
Coachmen	2	Porters	3				
Coach-painter	1	Printers	3				
Coal Agent	1	Publican	1				
Collector	1	Quarryman	1				
Commercial Travellers ...	4	Railway Guard	1				
Compositor	1	Rubber Workers	4				
Cyclemaker	1	Saddler	1				
Dairymen	2	Scavengers	2				
Dealer	1	Seaman	1				
Dentist	1	Seedsman	1				
Drapers	2	Shoemakers	2				
Engineers	9	Shopkeeper	1				
Engraver	1	Slater	1				
Farmers	3	Soldiers	2				
Fine-art Dealer	1	Stableman	1				
Fireman	1	Student	1				
Gamekeepers	2	Tailor	1				
Gardener	1	Teachers	2				
Gentlemen	4	Textile-buyer	1				
Gilder	1	Timekeeper	1				
Glazier	1	Tram Conductor	1				
Grocer	1	Typefounder	1				
Hairdressers	2	Vanmen	3				
Hammermen	2	Waiter	1				
House-painters	6	Warehouseman	1				
Inspector of Fisheries ...	1	Waterman	1				
Instrument-maker	1	Yarn Merchant	1				
Insurance Agent	1	No Occupation	17				
Inventor	1						
Carry forward ...	94	Total ...	200				

TABLE XII. (*Continued*)

*Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted
during the Year 1905.*

FEMALES.				FEMALES— <i>Continued.</i>			
Broker	1			Brought forward	189		
Charwomen	6			Laundry-maid	1		
Cigarette-maker	1			Letter-carrier	1		
Clerkess	1			Nurse	1		
Cooks	2			Physician	1		
Domestic Servant	1			Prostitute	1		
Domestic-workers	32			Saleswomen	2		
Dressmakers	11			Shopgirls	2		
Factory-workers	6			Shopkeeper	1		
Governess	1			Student	1		
Hawkers	2			Tailoress	1		
Housekeepers	2			Teachers	6		
Housewives	107			Typists	2		
Ladies	15			Warehouse-woman	1		
Lady's-maid	1			No Occupation	18		
Carry forward				Total	228		
	189						

TABLE XIII.

Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Skae's Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	8	8	16
Pubescent Insanity	4	0	4
Adolescent Insanity	28	22	50
Climacteric Insanity	9	16	25
Senile Insanity	8	14	22
Epileptic Insanity	4	3	7
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	1	1
Puerperal Insanity	0	6	6
Insanity of Lactation	0	2	2
Uterine and Ovarian Insanity	0	2	2
Choreic Insanity	1	0	1
Insanity of Exophthalmic Goitre	0	3	3
Cardiac Insanity	0	4	4
Phthisical Insanity	2	6	8
Post-Influenzal Insanity	1	1	2
Alcoholic Insanity	41	27	68
Paralytic Insanity	1	0	1
Insanity of Chloral Habit	0	1	1
Syphilitic Insanity	1	0	1
General Paralysis	26	38	64
Insanity of Gross Brain Disease	0	2	2
Masturbational Insanity	2	0	2
Toxæmic Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Carbon Bisulphide	1	0	1
Idiopathic Insanity	19	9	28
Unknown*	44	62	106
TOTAL	200	228	428

* All the cases of marked Secondary (terminal) Dementia are reckoned as "Unknown."

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	25	14	39
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion	157	181	338
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion	18	33	51
TOTAL	200	228	428

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	...	179	211	390
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	10	14	24
Jewish ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Unknown	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	200	228	428

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	23	27	50	4	10	14	6	6	12
February	...	14	14	28	5	10	15	4	5	9
March	...	23	24	47	8	10	18	5	3	8
April	...	17	13	30	6	7	13	3	4	7
May	...	18	19	37	18	23	41	2	6	8
June	...	15	21	36	8	11	19	5	6	11
July	...	23	31	54	13	11	24	3	5	8
August	...	16	16	32	12	8	20	1	14	15
September	...	16	12	28	31	9	40	2	5	7
October	...	16	18	34	8	13	21	4	6	10
November	...	10	15	25	9	11	20	2	10	12
December	...	9	18	27	5	7	12	2	7	9
TOTAL	...	200	228	428	127	130	257	39	77	116

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Female	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	22	14	36
Have meditated Suicide	6	51	57
Total Suicidal	28	65	93
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Melancholia	22	12	34
Mania	0	1	1
Epilepsy Acquired	0	1	1
Total	22	14	36
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Melancholia	5	27	32
Mania	0	14	14
General Paralysis	0	5	5
Epilepsy Acquired	0	1	1
Congenital	0	2	2
Secondary Dementia	1	1	2
Senile Dementia... ..	0	1	1
Total	6	51	57
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	5	5	10
Cut-Throat	5	1	6
Poisoning	5	3	8
Drowning	2	3	5
Suffocation	0	2	2
Choking	2	0	2
Shooting	1	0	1
Strangulation	2	1	3
Throwing himself into machinery	1	0	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1905.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	32	52	84
(a) Re-admitted, and again Dis- charged Recovered ...	1	1	2
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	4	3	7
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	20	30	50
(a) Re-admitted, and again Dis- charged Recovered...	0	1	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	1	1	2
Number of Persons Recovered...	52	82	134
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	53	84	137

* Of these Persons, 18 Males and 17 Females had made one Previous Recovery ; 2 Males and 5 Females two Previous Recoveries ; 5 Females three Previous Recoveries ; 1 Female four Previous Recoveries ; 2 Females five Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in our District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1906.

PARISHES.					Number of Patients.
Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	862
Leith	...	...	...	...	35
Orkney	...	...	...	...	76
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	973

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
12th, 13th, and 14th June 1905.

THERE were 873 patients on the Register of the Asylum on the 12th inst. Of these 17 were voluntary inmates and 856 were certificated patients. Since the 6th December 1904, the date of the previous visit, the following changes in population have taken place:—

I. Certificated Patients—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register, 6th December 1904	169	186	212	248	815
Admitted . . .	31	24	77	97	229
Discharged recovered	9	7	16	41	73
Discharged unrecovered	7	2	21	22	52
Died	5	9	22	27	63
On Register 12th June 1905 . . .	179	192	230	255	856

II. Voluntary Inmates—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident at last visit	5	7	0	0	12
Admitted . . .	7	3	0	0	10
Left	0	4	0	0	4
Died	1	0	0	0	1
Resident 12th inst.	11	6	0	0	17

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 3 male and 1 female patients from the private to the pauper list, and of 2 male and 6 female patients from the pauper to the private list.

All the patients were resident, and were seen in the course of the visit with the following exceptions. One man and 3 women who were absent on pass; 3 men and 2 women who were absent on statutory probation: 2 men who had escaped;

and 4 men and 4 women who were at the seaside house at Cockenzie.

The deaths are registered as follows:—General paralysis 18 cases, senile decay with brain atrophy 13 cases, phthisis or tuberculosis 10 cases, heart disease 8 cases, gross brain disease 5 cases, exhaustion from acute mental disease 3 cases, cancer 2 cases, pneumonia 2 cases, bronchitis 1 case, peritonitis 1 case, and suicide 1 case. Post-mortem examinations were made in 54 instances or in 85 per cent. of the occurring deaths. This is a high proportion, and may be taken as an index of the assiduous manner in which the medical work of the institution is performed.

The death from suicide occurred in the case of a gentleman who entered the asylum as a voluntary inmate and was not known to have suicidal tendencies. Shortly after admission he asked his attendant to let him have a razor for the purpose of shaving. This simple request was complied with, and the patient cut his throat immediately afterwards. The matter was in due course reported to the Board and to the Procurator Fiscal. With this exception the deaths are all due to natural causes, and beyond the fact that general paralysis still continues to be exceptionally prevalent in this Asylum, the other causes of death call for no comment.

There are 56 entries in the Registrar of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of one woman on six occasions on account of violent excitement with homicidal tendencies, and the seclusion of 17 persons. All these entries refer to patients in the West House. None of the inmates of Craig House have been subjected to either restraint or seclusion in the period covered by this report.

Beside the case of suicide already referred to, the only accident recorded is a dislocation of the shoulder joint in a male patient caused while playfully wrestling with another patient.

The following tabular statement shows the number of inmates who were industrially employed, attending Chapel last Sunday, or taking part in the ordinary associated amusements. No distinction is made between private and pauper patients:—

	M.	F.	T.
Industrially employed on 12th inst	189	260	449
Attending Divine service last Sunday	226	168	394
Attending associated amusements		.	
last week	216	132	438

The above figures indicate that the social needs of the patients are sufficiently attended to, and that every effort is made to occupy their time as pleasantly and profitably as possible.

The patients of Craig House were quiet and orderly in their demeanour and remarkably contented with their surroundings. A few of them expressed, in the course of private interviews, a strong desire to be liberated, but such requests are natural and must always be looked for so long as otherwise intelligent persons are deprived of liberty on account of mental aberrations which affect conduct and necessitate their enforced separation from their ordinary pursuits and associations. It was observed that all the patients who are physically able to do so pass much of their time in the open air. Abundant opportunities for walking exercise are provided within the grounds, while the numerous tennis and croquet lawns and the golf course afford abundance of healthy and pleasant outdoor amusements. A number of the ladies and gentlemen engage in gardening work of a light kind. It is a commendable feature in the administration that so much liberty of action is allowed to the inmates, so that the feeling of restraint is made as light as possible for those who are capable of going about unattended, and who are therefore more likely to be sensitive on the subject of rigorous supervision. There are in all 71 private patients who enjoy parole within the grounds, and 10 who are allowed the privilege of going on parole into town or into the country. A further material addition to the liberty of the patients is made by leaving the doors of the separate villas open during the day time so that the patients can pass freely into the open air.

If the care and treatment of the inmates of an asylum may be adequately judged from the absence of excitement, querulousness or discontentment, then the condition of the 600 patients in the West House cannot be commended in too favourable terms. An air of general quietness and order pervaded the whole establishment. It is true that one or two individuals labouring under acute mental disorder were restless and noisy, but such symptoms were limited to the patients so affected. Several persons appealed for release, but they based their requests on general grounds, and on being questioned they all stated that with respect to their treatment and comfort in the Institution they had no complaint to make.

The dinner of the pauper patients in this department on the second day of the visit was an abundant meal consisting of broth, bread, tinned beef and potatoes. The food was palatable and appreciated, and the quantity of each article supplied to each patient removed all doubt as to its nutritive value. A large amount of individual liberty is allowed to those patients who are trustworthy. Ninety-three pauper patients were on parole within the grounds at the time of the visit.

The population of the Asylum has increased from 827 to 873 within the past six months. This increase is fairly divided between the private and pauper patients, for the former have increased by 21 and the latter by 25. The considerable increase in the number of private patients is due to the fact that the Directors have now freely opened their Institution to patients paying the lower rates of board, and refuse practically no application of this kind. The boon thus conferred upon a large section of the community in Edinburgh and the surrounding districts is of course a valuable one. It is therefore very important that the new City Asylum at Bangour should be opened for the reception of patients at the earliest possible date, for otherwise the unchecked admission of the city patients into Morningside, together with an increasing admission of the class of private patients referred to, cannot fail to result in the overcrowding of the West House in the course of the next few months.

The Asylum in all its departments was found in excellent order. A large amount of painting and redecorating of the interior of the wards and corridors, both at Craig House and at the West House, was in progress at the time of the visit.

It was observed with approval that a messroom for the male attendants is being provided at the West House. The general anxiety of the staff to minister efficiently and conscientiously to the welfare of the patients was on this, as on similar previous occasions, a prominent feature in all the details of administration which came under observation during the visit.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN MACPHERSON,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
28th, 29th, and 30th November and 1st December 1905.

On the 28th instant there were 878 patients on the Register of the Asylum. Their position is shown by the following statement:—

I. Certificated Patients—

Private . . .	189	192	381
Pauper . . .	224	262	486
II. Voluntary Boarders .	5	6	11
	418	460	878

During the period under review 1 male and 3 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 5 males and 4 females from the pauper to the private list. Effect has been given to these changes in the foregoing figures.

The number resident was 870, all of whom were seen and afforded an opportunity of making any statement desired. Four patients were absent on statutory probation, and 4 were in residence at the seaside villa at Cockenzie.

Since 12th June 1905, when the Asylum was last visited, the following changes have taken place:—

I. Certificated Patients—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted .	22	28	66	77	193
Discharged recovered .	8	13	21	23	65
Discharged unrecovered .	6	6	36	14	62
Died . . .	2	10	11	32	55

II. Voluntary Boarders—

Admitted .	2	2	0	0	4
Left . . .	7	2	0	0	9
Died . . .	1	0	0	0	1

The results of these changes are an increase of 10 in the number of private male patients, of 7 in that of the female paupers, and a decrease of 6 in that of the male paupers. The population of rate-paid patients has remained stationary since last visit. It is recorded with satisfaction

that no application for the admission of patients at the lowest rate of board is now refused. The advantage to the community of having good accommodation available for patients in indigent circumstances is very great. It prevents many of the insane from falling on the rates and from having the stigma of pauperism attached to them, and it also lessens the burdens of the parishes of the district.

The number of city patients in residence at this date is 300, of those chargeable to Leith 143, to Orkney parishes 40, to other parishes 3. (There are 42 Orkney patients in other asylums). The accommodation which will soon be ready for occupation at the new District Asylum at Bangour will be required for the 126 city patients boarded in other asylums, and it will therefore be a year, if not longer, before any reduction is possible in the number provided for in this Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 21 cases, exhaustion from acute mental disorders in 6 cases, to brain lesions in 5 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 5 cases, to cardiac disease in 5 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, to acute bronchitis in 2 cases, to colitis in 2 cases, and to cystitis, kidney disease, and cancer each in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 40 instances, or in 73 per cent. of the deaths. General paralysis was responsible for 38 per cent. and consumption only for 9 per cent. of the total deaths. Colitis has unfortunately reappeared in the West House; an assistant matron, 2 males, and 12 females have been attacked. It has proved fatal in the cases of 2 females. Six patients who were the subjects of this infective malady at the time of the visit were isolated in single rooms, and measures of disinfection adopted. The drains which have been found broken at two points are in process of being overhauled and put into order. The destruction of rats is called for, as it is well known they are the disseminators of every kind of disease which can be conveyed into drains and from drains.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 46 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint on 16 occasions in the case of 2 patients on account of homicidal violence and attempts at self-mutilation, and to the employment of seclusion on 30 occasions in the treatment of 13 patients. Seven

casualties are recorded, 5 involved fracture of a bone, 4 of which were accidentally sustained, and 1, a fracture of a rib, was due to a blow received by a night attendant from a patient; a dislocation of the right shoulder, due to severe struggling while being dressed; and an incised wound of throat self-inflicted, while absent on pass. In the last case the patient made a good recovery. Fourteen patients have escaped, 1 permanently, but the others were brought back after one or more night's absence.

The changes in the nursing staff consist of 24 resignations, 28 engagements, and 3 dismissals. The day staff is a large and efficient one, and contains many who have been long in the service of the Asylum. The number on night duty has lately been increased—it is at present 21, 10 attendants and 11 nurses. The importance of adequate night supervision cannot be overestimated, as it secures the good care of those who require constant nursing, and the safety of the suicidal and epileptic, and it is also a check on those of restless, depraved, and destructive habits—in other words, it continues the moral treatment exercised during the day. No less than 53 members of the present staff hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. A mess room has been provided for the male attendants in the West House. It has been suitably and comfortably furnished, and otherwise equipped for the orderly service of the meals. This improvement is, it is understood, due to the initiative and energy of Dr Mackenzie, assistant medical officer.

The patients in Craig House and the adjacent villas may be described at the time of the visit as entirely without complaint. A few appealed on the ground of undue detention, private interviews were given them, and their mental condition fully discussed. So far as could be observed there was in the general treatment of the patients an absence of irksome discipline and an amount of trust and liberty accorded which conduces to their tranquillity and contentment. There was frequent expression of satisfaction with the care and kindness received. The idiosyncrasies of each patient are carefully studied and their various requirements are well provided for. Those suffering from bodily ailments or the infirmities of old age are efficiently nursed, and those who are the subjects of acute mental disease are skilfully treated. Associated en-

tertainments are regularly held, and outdoor games are well organised. Nothing in fact is left undone which will tend to promote the comfort, happiness, and general wellbeing of the patients. It is a noteworthy fact that there has been no death from consumption at Craig House since its opening.

The cottage at Myreside has been greatly improved externally, and the grounds around it are admirably kept. It affords comfortable accommodation for 5 old gentlemen.

The West House is maintained in excellent order. The large dining hall has been most artistically repainted, and the smaller hall and several dayrooms and dormitories have been renovated in pleasing colours. The linoleum in the upper corridors has been renewed. It is noted with approval that the large dayroom in No. 3 Female Gallery is now utilised as a dormitory—its size made it have a bare and comfortless aspect as a dayroom. Two small dormitories on the opposite side of the corridor have been converted into dayroom accommodation. This room, which has a southern outlook, is a cheerful and suitably furnished apartment. The patients were remarkably free from noisy excitement, and also free from complaint as to their treatment. The appeals for discharge were not numerous. The clothing of the female paupers was excellent and varied, and both the men and women were tidy and neat in person and clothing. The dinners seen during the visit were good in quality and liberal in quantity. The broth and Irish stew were well made and most palatable—both were highly appreciated by the patients. From a return furnished there are 178 private patients and 274 paupers daily engaged in useful work. Regular outdoor employment is found for 55 private and 58 pauper patients in the garden and grounds.

Everything seen during the visit disclosed that ability and energy in the management on the part of Dr Clouston to which reference has often been made in previous entries.

The duties of the Medical Staff as regards the case books are efficiently discharged. The registers were examined, and found regularly, accurately, and neatly kept.

JOHN FRASER,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account	.	.	.	£218	9	7
Less—Written off as irrecoverable	.	.	.	3	11	4
						<hr/> 214 18 3
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—	<i>Males.</i>			<i>Females.</i>		
Quarter ending 31st March 1905	£6,582	5	5	£7,448	2	7
Do. do. 30th June „	7,045	17	5	7,656	16	5
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	7,064	10	5	7,742	1	7
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	6,914	0	5	7,779	9	4
	<hr/> £27,606	13	8	<hr/> 30,626	9	11
				<hr/> 27,606	13	8
<i>Deduct—</i>				<hr/> 58,233	3	7
(1) Repayments of Board, etc., for Patients who left the Asylum during 1904	£20	0	10			
(2) Cost of boarding out pauper lunatics, as under—						
1. Sums paid to Larbert Asylum, year to 14th November 1905	664	12	3			
2. Do. to Hartwood Asylum, year to 15th do.	1,598	1	4			
3. Do. to Kirklands, year to do.	447	17	6			
4. Do. to Rosslynlee, for period ending 15th Feby. 1906	395	5	7			
5. Do. to Dundee, for period ending 31st December 1905	251	19	4			
(3) Funeral and other expenses of paupers in Larbert Asylum	1	13	0			
	<hr/>			3,379	9	10
						<hr/> 54,853 13 9
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—	<i>Males.</i>			<i>Females.</i>		
Quarter ending 31st March 1905	£566	11	3	£750	5	2
Do. do. 30th June „	382	3	9	495	1	3
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	460	10	8	714	9	0
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	380	13	11	492	0	10
	<hr/> £1,789	19	7	<hr/> £2,451	16	3
				<hr/> 1,789	19	7
						<hr/> 4,241 15 10
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—						
Received for Pigs Sold (including compensation)	601	5	6			
Do. for Pigs' meat, trees, old iron, &c., sold	94	13	7			
						<hr/> 695 19 1
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	62 14 4
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	.	.	.	.	.	9 9 0
VII. Claims under Fire Insurance Policies	.	.	.	.	.	1 9 0
VIII. Balance of Account at 31st December 1904	.	.	.	.	.	2,549 17 8
						<hr/>
Amount of the Charge				£62,629	16	11

DISCHARGE.

			Craig House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions	.	8,627	13	8	7,625	4	9	16,252	18	5
II.	Do.	Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	268	16	1	1,618	4	6	1,887	0	7
III.	Do.	Fuel	994	17	4	981	2	2	1,975	19	6
IV.	Do.	Gas Lighting	166	10	10	330	9	6	497	0	4
V.	Do.	Water and Wash- ing material	605	17	5	466	0	5	1,071	17	10
VI.	Do.	Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dis- infectants, &c.	144	4	9	240	5	8	384	10	5
VII.	Do.	Books and Stationery	258	17	0	199	3	4	458	0	4
VIII.	Do.	Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	160	15	2	160	15	2
IX.	Do.	Sundry Furnishings	1,919	8	9	1,913	19	1	3,833	7	10
X.	Do.	Garden and Grounds	339	2	1	261	1	1	600	3	2
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens		1,029	19	1	484	9	8	1,514	8	9
XII.	Interest on Loans paid		2,454	2	10	721	4	0	3,175	6	10
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend		749	12	4	429	19	6	1,179	11	10
XIV.	Insurance Premiums		76	7	0	52	19	0	129	6	0
XV.	Salaries and Wages		7,826	0	4	6,616	6	3	14,442	6	7
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments		377	6	10	325	1	3	702	8	1
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them		3,451	1	7	667	8	5	4,118	10	0
Ordinary Expenditure			29,289	17	11	23,093	13	9	52,383	11	8
XVIII.	Loans, Craig House, repaid		.	.	.	.	.	.	5,850	0	0
XIX.	Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1905		.	.	.	.	.	.	80	12	0
XX.	Balance of Account at 31st December 1905		.	.	.	.	.	.	4,315	13	3
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge									£62,629	16	11

EDINBURGH, 17th April 1906.—I have examined the foregoing Account of Charge and Discharge of the Intromissions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, for the year from 31st December 1904 to 31st December 1905, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently and satisfactorily vouched and instructed.

I have not, however, checked the apportionment of the items of Receipt and Expenditure between New Craig House and the West House.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN
VILLA and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.—*Year to 31st December 1905.*

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£21,002 0 3
2. Extra Accounts	3,555 5 3
3. Produce and Sundries sold	393 7 3
4. Rents of Grass Parks	52 14 4
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	5 6 10
	<hr/>
	£35,008 13 11

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£29,289 17 11
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc. .	519 2 4
3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A.	169 11 1
	<hr/>
	29,978 11 4
Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1905	£5,030 2 7
Add—Extraordinary Receipt from Mr Gray for loss by fire (see Branch VII. of Charge)	1 9 0
	<hr/>
	£5,031 11 7

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the WEST HOUSE.—*Year to 31st December 1905.*

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£23,851 13 6
2. Extra Accounts	686 10 7
3. Produce and Sundries sold	302 11 10
4. Rent of Railway Siding	10 0 0
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	4 2 2
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	688 13 5
	<hr/>
	£25,543 11 6

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£23,093 13 9
2. Twentieth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701 15 1
Less—Interest on £23,217, 2s. 1d., included in No. 1 hereof	721 4 0
	<hr/>
	1,980 11 1
	<hr/>
	25,074 4 10
Excess of Ordinary Receipts over Ordinary Payments	£469 6 8

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1905—the numbers being: New Craig House, 211; Intermediates, 128; and Paupers, 477. Patients at the lowest rate of Board, 54.

	New Craig House.	Intermediate.	Paupers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Provisions, including Vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No 15.	40 17 9	13 12 9	6 8 7
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards New Craig House) . . . . .	... ..	1 9 6	1 18 9
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do. . . . .	... ..	1 17 9	1 10 3
4. Stimulants and Cordials . . . . .	... ..	... ..	0 5 8
5. Clothing . . . . .	... ..	... ..	2 5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
6. Bedding and Napery	1 5 6	0 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
7. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting)	4 14 3	1 9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
8. Gas Lighting	0 15 9	0 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
9. Water and Washing materials	2 17 5	0 14 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 14 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0 13 8	0 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
11. Books and Stationery	1 4 6	0 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
12. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	... ..	... ..	0 6 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
13. Furnishings and Repairs	9 1 10	4 2 3	2 12 3
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	4 17 7	0 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1 12 1	0 7 11	0 7 11
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	3 11 1	0 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
17. Fire Insurance	0 7 2	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
18. Salaries and Wages	37 1 9	11 2 0	9 15 8
19. Miscellaneous Payments	1 15 9	0 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	3 5 3	1 3 0	... ..
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by the Court . . . . .	... ..	4 2 0	4 2 0
22. Interest on New Craig House Debt	11 12 7	... ..	... ..
<i>Deduct—</i>			
1. From New Craig House, &c.—	125 13 11	43 19 9	35 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
(1.) Price of Pigs & Sundries sold £1 17 3			
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks 0 5 0			
(3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church 0 0 6			
2. From Paupers—	2 2 9		
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents 0 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$			
(2.) Value of labour performed by paupers for New Craig House and Intermediate patients 1 11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$			
3. From Intermediates—			2 1 1
Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents, as above		0 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Cost per head during 1905	123 11 2	43 10 1$\frac{3}{4}$	33 14 3$\frac{1}{4}$

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending 31st December 1904 was 1109
Do. do. do. 31st December 1905 1108

Decrease in 1905 1

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1904 was £15 2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. do. do. 31st December 1905 was 14 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Decrease in 1905 £0 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1905
with the Previous Year.

1904.			RECEIPTS.	1905.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
52,453	0	6	I. Boards	54,853	13	9
3,849	9	7	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	4,241	15	10
			III. Produce and Sundries sold—			
333	9	3	1. Price received for Pigs	601	5	6
48	10	6	2. Do. for Pigs Meat	38	2	0
48	16	9	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries	56	11	7
65	0	9	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	62	14	4
9	9	0	V. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	9	9	0
20	10	0	VI. Claims under the Insurance Policies	1	9	0
56,828	6	4		59,865	1	0
			PAYMENTS.			
			I. PROVISIONS.			
1,615	13	4	Bread, Flour, etc.	1,583	12	0
3,817	1	11	Butcher Meat, etc.	3,692	14	4
185	2	7	Extract of Meat, etc.	154	14	4
240	1	5	Preserved Meat	302	19	2
883	2	6	Fish and Salt Herrings	878	19	6
207	17	8	Game and Fowl	208	3	2
2,155	5	9	Milk and Cream	2,085	15	1
96	13	5	Fresh Butter	93	7	1
743	5	2	Tea	623	9	1
208	11	3	Coffee and Chicory and Cocoa	203	14	10
489	0	3	Sugar	571	15	11
1,552	17	3	Salt Butter	1,555	0	2
349	1	0	Cheese	344	14	11
399	6	7	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, Preserves, etc.	425	10	9
187	5	0	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc.	114	6	6
535	18	10	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	471	1	9
76	18	6	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	85	9	10
63	1	4	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	61	10	4
290	4	8	Oatmeal	249	17	11
69	15	0	Barley	67	7	3
82	7	6	Peas	74	15	10
1,154	11	6	Eggs	1,186	11	0
671	11	5	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables	506	16	3
285	16	2	Ale, Porter, and Beer	256	2	0
72	5	9	Aerated Waters, etc.	71	6	11
386	2	2	Wines and Spirits	457	11	10
224	19	1	Sundries	190	18	11
17,043	17	0	{ Deduct—Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included	16,518	6	8
			{ in the above expenditure and chargeable against			
			{ New Craig House patients carried to Branch			
			{ XVII. £257 17 6			
			{ Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 7 10 9			
261	6	3		265	8	3
16,782	10	9	New Craig House (including share of Servants',	16,252	18	5
			Attendants', and Laundry Maids' pro-			
			visions) £8,627 13 8			
			West House 7,625 4 9			
16,782	10	9		16,252	18	5

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1904.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1905.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.			
98	5	10½	Wincey	68	10	0½
22	16	0	Flannel	38	5	0
240	3	0½	Cotton Goods	189	8	0½
4	10	6	Muslin	5	13	3
7	13	0	Shawls	13	2	0
57	2	10½	Corduroy . . . . .	...	...	...
38	2	1	Shirting . . . . .	...	...	...
137	15	4	Tweeds	81	16	11
100	19	10½	Worsted	63	2	3
39	3	7½	Plaiding	23	4	5½
73	4	8	Blankets	62	14	2
268	19	0	Sheetings	301	12	8½
29	7	6	Quilts	30	9	9
18	11	5½	Bed Tick	35	2	8
11	8	0	Bed Covers	24	4	0
124	10	3½	Linen and Dowlas	67	14	1
62	6	8	Towelling	75	11	8½
35	13	4½	Canvas and Pack Sheet	34	2	1
25	9	3	Table Damask	55	2	6
19	9	11	Toileting and Toilet Covers	2	3	3
15	5	0	Stays . . . . .	...	...	...
10	16	0	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, etc.	10	16	0
267	3	2	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes	211	4	0
0	4	4	Leather for Shoes, etc.	25	11	1
7	4	0	Waterproof Sheeting	15	16	0
46	16	5	Hair for Beds, etc.	47	8	8
105	9	1½	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries	109	4	5½
56	14	6	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others	23	19	0
15	0	6	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	13	12	3
122	16	5	Uniform Materials	225	16	9
5	8	8	Quilting (Dressing Gown)	0	17	6
3	10	6	Carpet Covers . . . . .	...	...	...
...	...	...	Shroud Cloth	6	9	0
4	0	2½	Collars, etc.	15	19	0
5	5	0	Ironer . . . . .	...	...	...
9	18	0	Sponges	8	8	0
2,091	4	2		1,887	0	7
			III. FUEL.			
2,129	12	2	Coal	1,975	19	6
			IV. LIGHTING.			
494	2	11	Gas	486	14	6
10	8	7	Candles, etc.	10	5	10
504	11	6		497	0	4
			V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.			
576	3	0	Water	599	17	0
341	10	10	Soap	405	13	7
37	10	0	Soda	45	0	0
8	3	11	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc.	21	7	3
963	7	9		1,071	17	10
			VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.			
305	3	6	Drugs, etc.	291	8	4
64	2	9	Disinfectants	66	1	9
18	4	7	Surgical Instruments	11	16	2
31	14	11	Sundries paid by Steward	15	4	2
419	5	9		384	10	5

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1904.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1905.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
28 10 3	Books	24 15 5
122 3 11	Stationery	117 1 6
20 13 4	Bookbinding, &c.	17 18 3
331 2 10	Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, etc.	298 5 2
502 10 4		458 0 4
161 14 5	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF	160 5 2
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
352 1 4	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.	304 1 3
21 14 0	Furniture, etc. (including Piano, £24)	80 12 6
324 14 1	Crockery and Crystal	296 7 4
391 11 11	Carpets, Linoleum, etc.	425 4 6
113 13 2	Brushes and Door Mats	106 11 8
22 2 11	Glass	26 7 10
336 16 4	Oils, Varnish, and Drysalts	335 16 5
22 15 0	Corks	20 6 2
142 17 7	Wood for Repairs	191 12 8
829 16 3	Painter Work	757 14 11
377 4 2	Plumber do.	272 12 0
16 14 3	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	12 14 8
28 13 10	Bricks, Lime, Cement	34 18 7
7 4 10	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	58 2 9
16 9 6	Bell-hanging . . . . .	...
101 16 4	Engineering	54 13 4
41 16 0	Fire Apparatus	376 1 10
17 3 10	Plaster-work	25 10 0
11 7 6	Building	7 19 10
17 3 7	Metal Casting . . . . .	...
...	Window Blindmakers	36 19 7
16 0 0	Repairing Telephones	17 2 0
321 4 11	Sundries	331 18 0
406 0 0	Drainage overhaul . . . . .	...
3937 1 4		3,833 7 10
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
118 15 4	Plants, Seeds, etc.	230 3 4
34 18 8	Manure	68 15 1
41 4 6	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	23 8 3
34 9 6	Garden Implements and repairs to same	34 13 3
121 8 1	Straw	102 4 4
10 0 8	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	16 1 6
125 14 11	Road Metal, Gravel, and Ashes	29 7 6
30 8 2	Fencing	41 19 8
3 0 3	Threshing Crop	2 15 3
74 14 8	Sundries (including £65 odds for curling pond)	26 6 2
...	Summer House	15 18 6
109 4 6	Pigs bought . . . . .	...
2 6 6	Veterinary Surgeon	1 8 0
19 0 0	Steelyard	7 2 4
725 5 9		600 3 2

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1904.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1905.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	
4 7 8	County Rates	0 9 3
413 18 6	Property and Income Tax	471 17 9
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
186 1 3	House Duty	186 1 3
425 10 2	Burgh Rates	456 5 2
332 5 3	Poor and School Rates	361 19 11
4 10 0	Assessed Taxes	4 10 0
22 8 10	Public Water Rate	33 1 1
6 15 5	Heritors Assessment . . . . .	... ..
1426 1 5		1,514 8 9
3308 16 1	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT	3,175 6 10
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	
1155 2 8	Feu Duties (including duplicand for Craig House)	1,156 0 11
25 10 3	Stipend	23 10 11
1180 12 11		1,179 11 10
129 16 6	XIV. INSURANCE	129 6 0
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	
2000 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	2,000 0 0
525 15 0	Four Assistant Physicains (including fee to Dr R. G. Gordon as <i>locum tenens</i> , £14, 14s.)	581 4 6
175 0 0	Joint Pathologist	175 0 0
203 0 0	Chaplain	206 0 0
340 0 0	Steward	340 0 0
105 0 0	Gardener	105 0 0
160 0 0	Storekeeper	160 0 0
122 0 0	Gatekeepers	122 0 0
20 0 0	Organist	20 0 0
800 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	800 0 0
70 0 0	Auditor	70 0 0
334 14 1	Servants employed in Laundry	325 17 2
100 0 0	Matron of West House	100 0 0
273 15 0	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig	260 0 0
8574 17 1	Attendants' Wages	8,771 8 11
315 14 4	Annuities to Old Attendants, &c.	319 15 0
49 7 6	Dr J. T. Bottomley, fee for superintending Electric Lighting during 1903-1904 . . . . .	... ..
27 6 0	Rev. C. M. Black, for conducting Services at Craig House during 1904	27 6 0
60 0 0	Miss M. Bunbury, for teaching Embroidery	58 15 0
14,256 9 0		14,442 6 7
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	
10 18 0	Advertising and Printing	10 9 0
59 0 0	Cab Hires	70 15 6
33 8 6	Law Expenses (including Telephone Rent)	23 9 7
186 9 10	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc.	183 10 2
66 16 4	Rewards to Patients	36 15 2
29 5 0	National Telephone Company	29 5 0
70 7 0	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock	7 7 0
11 1 0	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie	1 0 0
3 12 4	Stabling at Cockenzie	3 14 6
460 17 0	Carry forward	366 5 11

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1904.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1905.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
460 17 0	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Continued.</i>	
	Brought forward, . . .	366 5 11
2 10 0	North British Railway Company, One Year's Rent of Wayleave for West House Drain through its property . . .	2 10 0
24 3 0	Edinburgh Parish Council, board for Marjory Lyons	38 15 6
7 10 4	Craigmillar Steam Laundry Co., for beating carpets, &c. . .	8 4 0
...	Silver Plate presented to Mr A. Scott Moncrieff .	100 0 0
...	Copy of Dr Duncan's Portrait for Craig House .	15 15 0
27 15 6	Window Cleaning . . .	9 3 6
11 11 0	Sundries (including Fee to Mr Kerr, Architect, and Fee for Action against M'Donald & O'Neil .	4 4 6
534 6 10	<i>Add</i> —Proportion of Croall & Sons' Account for	544 18 5
176 12 7	Coach Hires, transferred from Branch XVII.	157 9 8
710 19 5		702 8 1
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	
3,559 4 9	Total . . .	4,010 11 5
261 6 3	<i>Add</i> —Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I. . .	265 8 3
3,820 11 0		4,275 19 8
176 12 7	<i>Deduct</i> —Proportion of Coach Hires, as above .	157 9 8
3,643 18 5		4,118 10 0
218 9 7	XVIII. ARREARS OF BOARD, ETC. .	80 12 0

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1905 with the previous Year.

1904.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1905.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
13,584 lbs.	Preserved Meat . .	15,000 lbs.	1,416 lbs.	.....
135,622 ,,	Butcher Meat . .	135,498 ,,	.....	124 lbs.
17,325 ,,	Oxheads	16,257 ,,	.....	1,068 ,,
11,299 ,,	Pork and Ham . .	11,205 ,,	.....	94 ,,
89,930 loaves	4 lb. Loaves . .	87,613 loaves	.....	2,317 loaves
120,724 rolls.	Rolls	123,731 rolls	3,007 rolls.	.....
7,309 doz.	Biscuits	7,528 doz.	219 doz.	.....
45,231 lbs.	Oatmeal	47,160 lbs.	1,929 lbs.	.....
15,095 ,,	Flour	15,524 ,,	429 ,,	.....
16,852 ,,	Barley	17,213 ,,	361 ,,	.....
13,461 ,,	Peas	13,502 ,,	41 ,,	.....
8,265 ,,	Rice (Whole) . .	8,437 ,,	172 ,,	.....
1,188 ,,	,, (Ground) . .	1,123 ,,	.. ..	65 lbs.
7,107 ,,	Tea	7,418 ,,	311 ,,	.....
4,150 ,,	Coffee	4,163 ,,	13 ,,	.....
51,856 ,,	Sugar (Raw) . .	52,957 ,,	1,101 ,,	.....
6,382 ,,	Sugar (Loaf) . .	6,325 ,,	.....	57 ,,
1,783 ,,	Butter (Fresh) . .	1,784 ,,	1 ,,	.....
32,066 ,,	Butter (Salt) . .	32,559 ,,	493 ,,	.....
44,169 gals.	Milk (Sweet) . .	43,366 gals.	.....	803 gals.
11,500 ,,	Milk (Skim) . .	11,111 ,,	.....	389 ,,
15,258 lbs.	Cheese	14,372 lbs.	.....	886 lbs.
20,304 doz.	Eggs	20,686 doz.	382 doz.	.....
22,488 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	22,814 lbs.	328 lbs.	.....
1,724 ,,	Currants	1,737 ,,	13 ,,	.....
1,900 ,,	Starch	1,960 ,,	60 ,,	.....
24,269 ,,	Soda	24,285 ,,	16 ,,	.....
50,260 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) .	45,800 ,,	.....	4,460 ,,
10,931 gals.	Beer	9,643 gals.	.....	1,288 gals.
845 bolls.	Potatoes	2,871 cwts.	.....	.....

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1905 with the previous Year.

1904.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1905.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
847 4 8	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock) .	868 8 5	21 3 9	.....
962 1 1	House Furnishings . .	929 16 11	.....	32 4 2
432 2 6	Male Clothing	405 0 11	.....	27 1 7
225 6 5	Female do. . . .	193 14 6	.....	31 11 11
365 15 3	Ironmongery and Tin Goods .	366 16 11	1 1 8	.....
195 0 0	Amount for Pigs	250 0 0	55 0 0	.....
35 0 0	Oats, Straw, &c. . . .	30 0 0	.....	5 0 0
3,062 9 11		3043 17 8	77 5 5	95 17 8
2,969 1 0		3062 9 11	95 17 8	.....
93 8 11	Increase. Decrease .	18 12 3	18 12 3	

STATE OF DEBT due by NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1905.

Amount thereof	£74,350 0 0
<i>Deduct</i> —Balance due to West House	530 19 2
	<hr/>
	£73,819 0 10
<i>Deduct</i> —Balance in Bank at Close of this Account	4,315 13 3
	<hr/>
	<u>£69,503 7 7</u>

STATE OF FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE for 1905.

Profit for year 1905, as before	£5,377 0 4
<i>Deduct</i> —Loans paid off during 1905	£5,379 12 8
This Balance represents the difference between the Arrears at 31st	
Dec. 1905 and the Arrears at 31st Dec. 1884	2 12 4
Arrears of Board at close of this Account	£80 12 0
<i>Less</i> Balance of do. at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court, under deduction of arrears of Board written off since that date	83 4 4
	<hr/>
	<u>£2 12 4</u>

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1905.

Amount thereof	<u>£20,980 19 2</u>
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STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1905, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr JAMES MARTIN, C.A., in his "Report on the Creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual Debt.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
21,913 12 9	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1904 . . .	23,217 2 1
	<i>Add—</i>	
876 10 11	1. One year's interest to 31st Dec. 1905 721 4 0	
	2. Profit on Extra Accounts 19 2 2	
	3. West House arrears written off as irrecoverable 3 11 4	
	4. West House profit on Intermediates 191 1 4	
		934 18 10
22,790 3 8		24,152 0 11
	<i>Deduct—</i>	
2,701 15 1	(1) Twenty-first Instalment to Sinking Fund 2,701 15 1	
	(2) Surplus Ordinary Receipts over Ordinary Payments 469 6 8	
		3,171 1 9
20,088 8 7		20,980 19 2

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

CHARGE.

I. Balance at close of last Account	£62 5 4
II. Interests received	295 19 0
III. Deposit Receipt uplifted	50 0 0
	<hr/>
	£408 4 4

DISCHARGE.

I. Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards	£376 16 3
II. Expense of Management	8 17 7
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1905	22 10 6
	<hr/>
	£408 4 4

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1905.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum property .	£9,600 0 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above	22 10 6
	<hr/>
	£9,622 10 6

EDINBURGH, *17th April 1906*.—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1905 being £22, 10s. 6d.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of uninvested funds at close of last Account	£15 13 8
II. Balance of Revenue at 31st December 1904 per last Account	209 5 9
III. Revenue received during the year	393 5 4
	<hr/>
	£618 4 9

DISCHARGE.

I. Payments made to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	£454 4 10
II. Expense of Management	14 8 5
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1905	149 11 6
	<hr/>
	£618 4 9

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1905.

I. Amount lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane	£12,700 0 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer as above	149 11 6
	<hr/>
	£12,849 11 6

EDINBURGH, 17th April 1906.—I have examined the foregoing Account and the appended State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1905 being £149 11 6

As follows :—*Capital*—Balance due by Treasurer £15 13 8
Revenue—Balance due to Treasurer 133 17 10

£149 11 6

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

NURSING CERTIFICATE

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE following have passed the Examinations held during 1905 for the Nursing Certificate granted by the MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION :—

CRAIG HOUSE.

NURSE JEMIMA CORSIE.

- „ ELIZABETH M. DENHAM.
- „ ELIZABETH G. MACCOMB.
- „ MARY SINCLAIR.
- „ MARY R. WOODMAN.
- „ MARGARET C. ROSS.
- „ CONSTANCE BALL.
- „ BRENDA T. SKAE.

NURSE BRIDGET M'CABE.

ATTENDANT WM. MACCONNACHIE.

- „ PETER PHILLIPS.
- „ W. H. M'EVOY.
- „ ROBERT J. SOPER.

WEST HOUSE.

ATTENDANT THOMAS BARCLAY.

- „ DOUGLAS CAMERON.

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1905.

The Work is estimated by charging Journeymen's Wages only.

I. TAILORS.

119 Tweed Jackets, at 7s.	£41 13 0	
108 Tweed Vests, at 2s. 6d.	13 10 0	
57 Pairs Tweed Trousers, at 3s. 6d.	9 19 6	
1 Tweed Coat, at 10s.	0 10 0	
294 Pairs Corduroy Trousers, at 2s. 6d.	36 15 0	
554 Pairs Plaiding Drawers, at 2d.	4 12 4	
134 Plaiding Shirts, at 2d.	3 12 4	
2 Gaberdine Suits, at 12s.	1 4 0	
4 Check Linen Dresses, at 6s.	1 4 0	
3 Dresses Quilted, at 4s.	0 12 0	
7 Bed Quilts, at 4s.	1 8 0	
Repairs, including carpet-making, &c.	94 11 2	
	<hr/>	£209 11 4

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Repairing men's and women's boots and shoes	81 5 0	
Covering Billiard Pockets	0 3 0	
12 Key Belts, at 3d.	0 3 0	
	<hr/>	81 11 0

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	£144 1 6	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	16 19 6	
	<hr/>	161 1 0
Carry forward	<hr/>	£452 3 4

STATEMENT OF WORK—*continued.*

Brought forward . . . £452 3 4

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£70 16 0	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	37 4 6	
	<hr/>	108 0 6

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for Craig House and Western Departments	175 1 6
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£86 4 8	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	36 11 3	
	<hr/>	122 15 11

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£150 3 10	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	90 3 10	
Amount for coffins	4 8 0	
	<hr/>	244 15 8

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£73 3 6	
Do. Do. in Craig House Department	25 6 6	
	<hr/>	98 10 0
		<hr/>
		£1201 6 11

JAMES C. GRAY, *Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in West House Department.

	@	£	s.	d.		@	£	s.	d.
554 Men's drawers ...	10d.	23	1	8	Brought forward,		110	18	11
434 Men's jackets ...	10d.	18	1	8	870 Pillow slips ...	1d.	3	12	6
94 Mattress covers ...	1s.	4	14	0	219 Wincey dresses ...	3s.	32	17	0
52 Palliasse ,, ...	1s.	2	12	0	3 Linen ,, ...	3s.	0	9	0
70 Pillow ,, ...	3d.	0	17	6	136 Cotton ,, ...	3s.	20	8	0
1 Bolster ,, ...	3d.	0	0	3	523 Roller towels ...	1d.	2	3	7
36 Blinds ...	4d.	0	12	0	680 Hand ,, ...	1d.	2	16	8
14 Cushion covers ..	1s.	0	14	0	751 Sheets ...	1d.	3	2	7
24 ,, ,, ...	6d.	0	12	0	990 ,, fine ...	1d.	4	2	6
18 Table napkins ..	1d.	0	1	6	44 Table cloths ...	1d.	0	3	8
140 Nurses caps ...	3d.	1	15	0	64 Pairs stockings ...	9d.	2	8	0
050 Men's scarfs ...	2d.	8	15	0	40 ,, ,, fine	9d.	1	10	0
80 Pudding cloths ...	½d.	0	3	4	22 ,, socks ...	6d.	0	11	0
36 Tea bags ...	1d.	0	3	0	150 ,, blankets, marked	1d.	0	12	6
30 Bed covers ...	1d.	0	2	6	1200 Articles marked ...	½d.	2	10	0
60 Counterpanes ...	1d.	0	5	0	45 Hats trimmed ...	9d.	1	13	9
270 Uniform aprons ...	6d.	6	15	0	800 Dusters ...	½d.	1	13	4
20 Lace collars ...	3d.	0	5	0	54 Store bags ...	1d.	0	4	6
306 Chemises ...	4d.	5	2	0	30 Feeders ...	2d.	0	5	0
112 Night gowns ...	4d.	1	17	4	90 Fine chemises ...	9d.	3	7	6
420 Shirts ...	10d.	17	10	0	60 Night gowns ...	1s.	3	0	0
269 Flannel semits ...	4d.	4	9	8	80 Petticoats ...	6d.	2	0	0
129 Plaiding petticoats	3d.	1	12	3	30 Bed jackets ...	1s.	1	10	0
75 Drugget ,, ...	3d.	0	18	9	12 Dressing gowns ...	2s.	1	4	0
64 Gingham ,, ...	3d.	0	16	0	21 Quilts ...	1s.	1	1	0
630 Check aprons ...	2d.	5	5	0	90 Private and dance,				
54 Dowlas ,, women's	5d.	1	2	6	etc., dresses ...	5s 6d.	24	15	0
132 ,, ,, men's	5d.	2	15	0	82 Blouses ...	1s.	4	2	0
Carry forward,		£110	18	11			£233	2	0

Articles Repaired by Females in West House Department.

	@	£	s.	d.		@	£	s.	d.
1370 Shirts ...	1d.	5	14	2	Brought forward,		81	10	4
1902 Coloured shirts ...	1d.	7	18	6	503 Women's aprons ...	1d.	2	1	11
1500 Striped do. ...	1d.	6	5	0	120 Table cloths ...	1d.	0	10	0
700 Night gowns ...	1d.	2	18	4	206 Counterpanes ..	1d.	0	17	2
410 Collars ...	1d.	1	14	2	5010 Sheets ...	1d.	20	17	6
1602 Chemises ...	1d.	6	13	6	1150 Pillow slips ...	1d.	4	15	10
410 Pairs drawers ...	1d.	1	14	2	470 Men's aprons ...	1d.	1	19	2
1220 Semits ...	1d.	5	1	8	110 Pairs blankets ...	1d.	0	9	2
1405 Petticoats ...	1d.	14	3	9	5301 ,, stockings ...	1d.	22	1	9
1035 Dresses ...	1d.	4	6	3	3894 ,, socks ...	1d.	16	4	6
5010 Drawers and jackets	1d.	25	0	10					
Carry forward,		£81	10	4			£151	7	4

Articles made by Females in Craig House Department.

50 Shawls	12 Pieces of lace.	350 Dusters.
36 Chemises.	165 Worsted work.	6 Sofa covers.
20 Pairs drawers.	350 Articles of Clothing	12 Chair do.
40 Coloured petticoats.	for Charities.	19 Table cloths.
6 Hats.	8 Blouses.	6 Tray do.
400 Pairs worsted stockings	3 Dressing gowns.	60 Table napkins.
and socks.	30 Embroidery.	30 Pairs blankets, marked
350 Aprons.	8 Sachets.	60 Towels.
12 Bed spreads.	28 Quilts, hemmed.	315 Sundries.

Articles Repaired by Females in Craig House Department.

180 Gowns.	370 Flannel shirts.	30 Pairs blankets
25 Shawls.	300 Aprons.	300 Pillow slips.
350 Night gowns.	50 Pocket handkerchiefs.	40 Towels.
4 Night caps.	180 Slip bodices.	6 Sofa covers.
330 Chemises.	50 Pairs stays.	15 Chair do.
340 Pairs drawers.	70 Collars.	50 Table cloths.
130 Coloured petticoats.	56 Linen sleeves.	50 Toilet covers.
340 Flannel underdresses.	580 Shirts.	30 Table napkins.
575 Pairs stockings.	50 Quilts.	350 Sundries.
1600 Pairs socks.		

A. H. WISE, *Matron.*